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FOR RUSSELL AND GOLD

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS USE PLAIN LANGUAGE.

Only One Standard of Money Can Be Safely Considered — President Cleveland's Course in Upholding the Nation's Credit Is Heartily Indorsed—The Delegates to Chicago Favor the Massachusetts Man for President.

CONCORD, N. H., May 20.—New-Hampshire's Democracy to-day declared for a gold standard, and, by its choice of delegates, gave hearty indorsement to the Presidential candidacy of William E. Russell of Massachusetts.

The convention was a large one, and its membership was representative of the best elements of the State's population. The proceedings were marked by an unwonted display of enthusiasm. The reading of the financial plank of the platform evoked applause, and cheers greeted every mention of the names of President Cleveland and ex-Gov. Russell.

Harry Bingham, the veteran leader of the party in this State, was President of the convention. On taking the chair he said:

The grand old historical party, the Democratic Party, has been resting for a season. Sentinels have slept on their posts, and leaders, perhaps for want of proper watching, have not always been true to their trusts. Dissensions have crept in. The enemy has improved its opportunities, and now, intoxicated with a little temporary success, is filling the land with its vain boastings. It is time for the United Democracy to wake up, uplift its invincible arm and go forth once more to conquer.

A just system of taxation and a sound currency must be maintained. With those things made secure, there will be national prosperity. All legitimate industries will thrive, the laborer be content, the people happy, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce will progress with equal steps, and the country take on a steady growth of everything that goes to build up and make a mighty nation. On the other hand, let the currency be debased and fluctuating, or let the hard earnings of the people be wrung from them by unjust taxation, misery, discontent, and pinching poverty are sure to come on the masses, while their life blood is being sucked up by the few who riot amid their country's ruin.

We find that to-day the selfish few are seeking, as in the past they have always sought, special advantages for themselves at the expense and the great body of the people. The monopolist, manufacturing an article of public necessity, applies to the Government for a prohibitory tax on all importations of that article, and, having obtained it, he compels all consumers to pay for the same a price of manufactures just what he pleases to demand, and this kind of legislation is styled by the advocates of monopoly "Protection to American industry."

The owners of the silver mines and those who will be directly profited by disposing of silver for more than it is worth, are the leading, pushing advocates for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The McKinleyite and the free silverite have a common purpose. Both are asking the Government to aid them in robbing the people.

The Democracy of New-Hampshire has a history of which we may well be proud. God forbid that in the approaching Presidential campaign any lack of wisdom in counsel or energy in action should cast a shadow on the glorious memories of the past.

Ought we to refuse a territorial acquisition that is begging to join us, that is desirable for us to have, and, if it is accepted by us, nobody will thereby be wronged? Cuba is the theatre whereon is now raging a warfare, carried on with barbarities that would shock a Comanche Indian. Is the fact that Cuba ought to be a part of the United States, and perhaps some day may be, any good reason why we should turn a deaf ear to the agonizing calls of its gallant, suffering, and outraged people? The requirements of international law and good faith in the performance of treaties must be duly observed. So, too, the calls of humanity must be heeded, and when, under the pretense of waging civilized warfare, neutral men and helpless women and children are barbarously murdered, the hand of the murderer should be arrested.

President Bingham referred pleasantly to ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, and the reference was applauded loudly.

Following the President's address, the Committee on Resolutions presented the following platform:

We, representatives of the Democracy of New-Hampshire, in convention assembled, hereby renew our pledges of devotion to the principles of Jefferson and the long line of illustrious Democratic statesmen, and in reference to the vital questions now requiring determination by the people we declare:

First—That under present conditions there can be but one standard of value, and that every kind of currency should rest upon a gold basis so long as gold is the standard recognized by the great commercial nations of the world; and we heartily commend the action of President Cleveland in so firmly maintaining our public credit and faith in the face of formidable opposition.

Second—That we favor a system of tariff taxation so adjusted as to produce the necessary revenues to meet the present expenses of an honest Government, with the least possible burden upon the people, and afford such incidental protection as will meet the requirements of American capital and labor.

Third—That the Monroe doctrine embodies our idea of National self-defense, and should be vigorously maintained.

Fourth—That the civil and religious rights of all our people, as guaranteed to them under the Constitution, should be sedulously guarded, and that no proscription on account of religion should be countenanced or tolerated.

The Committee on Reorganization of the State Committee reported the plan adopted at the caucus last night, and the recommendation to reduce the number to forty-one was adopted.

The following were chosen delegates at large to the Chicago Convention: Frank Jones, Alvah W. Sulloway, Irving W. Drew, and Charles A. Sinclair.

The following were elected alternates: Frank N. Chase of Dover, S. P. Danforth of Concord, F. G. Noyes of Nashua, and W. A. Plummer of Laconia.

The convention resolved itself into county meetings and selected the members of the new State Committee. They reported the names back to the State Convention, after which adjournment was taken.

The Second Congressional District Convention was called to order in the hall immediately after the adjournment. Col. Henry O. Kent presided. J. J. Doyle of Nashua and Amos N. Blandin of Bath were elected delegates by acclamation. Abiather Richards of Newport and George E. Bales of Wilton were chosen alternates.

The First District Convention will meet at Portsmouth to-morrow, when it is probable that Gordon Woodbury of The Manchester Union and Col. Charles H. Bow of Tanworth will be elected delegates.

The delegates chosen to-day favor the nomination of Russell for President

GOLD WINS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Democrats Defeat a Silver Candidate for Chairman.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 20.—On the convening of the Democratic State Convention this afternoon an attempt was made to defeat Ramsey, the nominee of the Central Committee, for Temporary Chairman, Lynch being nominated by the silver men.

The gold standard people stood by Ramsey, and elected him over Lynch, by a vote of 240 to 152. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until night.

The Mayor Says They Will Not Go.

G. L. Beasley of the London Fire Brigade Union asked the Fire Commissioners at their meeting yesterday to give a definite answer as to whether a team from the New-York Fire Department would be sent to London for the tournament there next month. Commissioner Ford reported that he had raised $6,000 of the $10,000 needed. The board said it would give an answer to-morrow. Mayor Strong, however, says the team will not go. When asked why, he answered: "I don't know that there was any special objection, only we do not care enough about the matter. The lack of interest made us decide to drop the matter. You can print the statement that there is no chance that the team will go."

Mother and Son Both Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., May 20.—There will be a double funeral in St. Mark's Episcopal Church in West Orange on Friday. On Monday Frank Pillot of Gregory Avenue, West Orange, died of consumption. He was forty-seven years old, and was formerly an insurance broker in New-York. He had been too ill for two years to attend to business. At the time Mr. Pillot died, his mother, who was ninety years old, and who had been an invalid for several years, was unconscious. She remained so until this morning, when she died without regaining consciousness.

TILLIE LOCH'S BURNS FATAL.

She Lay Blazing on a Fire Escape in Sight of Unnerved Neighbors.

Tillie Loch, nineteen years old, of 183 West Sixty-third Street, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon in her home. Her hair was singed off, and nearly every part of her face and body was burned. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she died last night.

The girl lived with her sister, Mrs. Ernest Schotte, on the top or fifth floor. She is visiting from Chicago, and has been here two months, expecting to stay all Summer. She and her sister were ironing yesterday. They and Mrs. Schotte's fourteen-month-old child were the only ones at home. The child slept in the front room, the two women doing their ironing in the kitchen in the rear part of the house.

They were using a gas stove for heating their irons and had placed it on the floor near the range. Miss Loch took one of the irons off the stove and turned around to return to the ironing board. Her turning caused her dress to swing over one of the three burners, and the light cloth caught fire.

Her sister tore off part of the blazing dress, and in doing so burned her arms. She ran into a bedroom to procure a comfortable. The girl, however, grew frantic at the pain, and opening the door leading to the hallway, rushed out and began to pound on the door of Mrs. Thomas A. Driscoll, who lives in the opposite tenement.

All this time she screamed "Fire!" Mrs. Driscoll heard the noise and saw the reflection of the flames shining through the transom. Thinking the house was afire and that the person on the other side of the door was warning her to save herself, Mrs. Driscoll ran out on the fire escape in the rear of the house. From that she descended to the second floor and escaped through a tenant's rooms to the street.

Miss Loch, being unable to get into Mrs. Driscoll's apartments by the door, rushed into her own room again and climbed out on the fire escape. She crossed to Mrs. Driscoll's window and was about to enter when she fainted. All the while her clothing was burning. She had set fire to several pieces of clothing in running through her sister's kitchen, and as she lay burning on the fire escape the curtain of Mrs. Driscoll's window caught fire.

Miss Loch, Mrs. Driscoll, and Mrs. Schotte had all the while been screaming frantically. They alarmed the tenants of the house as well as of the adjoining houses. Many persons looked out of the windows and saw Miss Loch burning on the fire escape. The sight so unnerved the spectators that only one thought of running to her assistance. This was Mrs. Sarah Parant, who lives on the second floor of 179 West Sixty-third Street. She hurried into the street, up five flights of stairs, and into Mrs. Driscoll's rooms. She wrapped Miss Loch in a rug and extinguished the flames. The girl's body and face were black from the fire. She was carried into Mrs. Driscoll's apartments, her sister fainting as the unconscious girl was taken into the room.

The fire in Mrs. Driscoll's apartments was quickly extinguished. The damage there was about $100. Mrs. Schotte's loss is only $25.

WATERSPOUTS ON EVERY SIDE.

Barkentine Edith Sheraton Narrowly Escaped Being Engulfed.

Capt. James Mitchell of the British barkentine Edith Sheraton, sailing from Shelburne, N. S., which arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Macoris, San Domingo, with a cargo of sugar, congratulated himself on an exceedingly narrow escape which he and his vessel had from being engulfed by waterspouts. The vessel was beset by a multiplicity of waterspouts last Sunday off Cape Hatteras, and Capt. Mitchell and his crew were kept busy for an hour dodging them. Two of the waterspouts passed so close to the vessel that it seemed a miracle she was not overwhelmed.

The encounter with the waterspouts was at 8 o'clock on the morning of May 17, when the Sheraton was about twenty miles south of Cape Hatteras. Christian Miller, the mate, was in charge of the deck at the time, and Capt. Mitchell was in the cabin working out his position. The mate noticed signs of a heavy squall making up from the west and rapidly approaching. He ordered the crew to shorten sail, and all the sails but the lower topsails were taken in when the squall struck the vessel with great force, heeling her over. The vessel appeared surrounded with waterspouts. Mate Miller said yesterday that at one time there were eight or ten of them in sight.

"The ocean as far as the eye could reach," said Capt. Mitchell yesterday, "was in a turmoil. The wind appeared to come in great gusts from every point of the compass. There were small and large waterspouts in every direction. I have seen waterspouts before, but never such large ones and in such great number. At one time two immense waterspouts bore down on us, one forward and the other astern. The latter was in the shape of an immense cone and looked to me to be a 1,000 feet high. It passed within a hundred yards of our stern without doing any damage. The other waterspout passed forward of us and appeared as though it grazed our jibboom.

"Suddenly the wind died out and the sea became calm. We made sail and were soon on our course. We had not sustained any damage.

"We had another exciting experience yesterday afternoon. When half way between Barnegat and the Highlands we were struck by a squall which was the heaviest I had ever experienced on this coast. Before we could clew up the sails they were blown out of the clewlines and buntlines and torn to ribbons. We lost nearly a whole suit of sails."

TRAMPS ATTACK TRAINMEN.

Try to Board an Erie Freight Train at the Jersey City Tunnel.

The Sergeant in charge of the Oakland Avenue Police Station, Jersey City, was notified at 1 o'clock yesterday morning that a crowd of tramps who had congregated at the eastern end of the Erie tunnel, were engaged in a fight, and it was feared that they would do some damage to the railroad property.

A squad of officers was sent to the place, and on their arrival the tramps dispersed, some of them taking refuge in the tunnel. Just then a freight train approached. As it slowed down before entering the tunnel, according to the rules of the road, several of the tramps boarded the train in an effort to get away from the police. The trainmen undertook to drive them off, but the tramps resisted stoutly, and the police were obliged to go to the aid of the trainmen.

One of the tramps drew a revolver and began firing at the trainmen and police. Officers and trainmen returned the fire.

After the tramps had been put to flight a man who had been concealed in one of the freight cars was found with a bullet wound in the calf of the left leg. It was at first supposed that he was one of the tramps. He was placed under arrest, and, with two of the tramps, who were afterward caught, was taken to the police station.

The wounded man said he was Stephen Murray of 208 Broadway, South Boston, Mass. He denied being a tramp, and said that he came to this city to look for work. Failing to find employment he went to Jersey City, hoping to get to Buffalo. One of the train hands, he said, had agreed to stow him in a car going to that city. For his service he paid the man 50 cents. He was sent to the City Hospital, and will be held until the freight train returns to Jersey City to-day. The police say that Murray was on top of a car, and that he was shot by one of the train hands.

Harrison Grey Fiske No Better.

The condition of Harrison Grey Fiske, who is seriously ill at the Holland House, was reported unimproved last night.

MORTON WILL NOT RETIRE

HIS CANDIDACY TO BE MAINTAINED EVEN AGAINST OPEN REVOLT.

Warner Miller's Declaration for McKinley Discussed by Mr. Platt and the State Leaders—It Threatens to Make Trouble for the Herkimer Chieftain and to Set the Machine Firmly Against His Ambition for Fresh Public Honors.

ALBANY, May 20.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was in this city to-day in the interest of his machine. He arrived on the Empire State express and went at once to the Executive Chamber, where he held close consultation with Gov. Morton. He went with the Governor to luncheon at the Executive Mansion, and afterward had another session in the Capitol.

Several other politicians were in the city and joined in the consultation. Among them were Speaker Hamilton Fish, who has a Gubernatorial bee buzzing in his alpine hat, and Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady, who has made an offensive and defensive alliance with Mr. Fish, by which he expects to become Speaker next year. Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, who would like to exchange his present position for the Governorship, were also on hand.

Mr. Platt came to the city to tell Gov. Morton what bills he would like to have signed, for one thing, and to talk over Greater New-York, for another. He had a copy of a morning newspaper, containing an interview with ex-Senator Warner Miller, and that was one topic, and possibly the most entertaining, which he discussed with the Governor.

Mr. Miller, in his interview, as published, said that there would be "no solid delegation" from New-York State at the St. Louis Convention, and declared that "one-half the delegation from this State will support McKinley."

Mr. Platt and the Governor, so their friends said, did not feel certain that Mr. Miller had been correctly quoted. If the Herkimer statesman shall make no retraction or explanation or denial satisfactory to Mr. Platt, the Tioga man will make it his business to wage hot warfare from this time on. It was said here that Mr. Platt and the Governor took the same view of Mr. Miller. The Governor could not understand how a delegate under instructions from the State Convention could join forces with the "boomers" of another candidate. He thought it very strange.

One thing that may be put down as certain is that Gov. Morton has no idea of getting out of the race. A story was going around this morning soon after Mr. Platt's arrival that he had come up to talk over the advisability of a withdrawal. The fact that some of the State officers, who want to be loyal to Gov. Morton, do not like to see a band wagon passing without trying to climb into it, and are said to be ready to follow Mr. Miller, was brought out as one reason for this proposed course by the Governor.

"The Governor has no idea of withdrawing," said one of his friends. "He will stay in the field up to the beginning of the voting at St. Louis, even if he were sure that Warner Miller were correct, and that half the delegates from this State would vote for McKinley. He would remain in the field if he knew there were only a dozen votes for him."

Mr. Platt's expressions to some of his friends here concerning Warner Miller caused them to say that the Herkimer man is likely to find his ambition to become Governor or Senator, or anything else in the political line, seriously interfered with. They say that Mr. Platt is not present, but there will be hostilities so long as the two remain in political life. In short, no end of trouble is predicted.

Mr. Platt's business here related in part to the Capitol job. There are some things in the wind in connection with the work on the big building which are likely to prove of importance from a political point of view, and Mr. Platt discussed these with Boss Aldridge, who is a Capitol Commissioner.

The coming to the city to-day of Speaker Fish, Mr. O'Grady, and Senators Mullin and Higgins was more than a coincidence. They were to have met the Governor to-morrow, that date having been arranged some days ago, when Gov. Morton determined to ask them to a conference. It was not until yesterday, when it was certain that Mr. Platt was to be here to-day, that a hurried change was made which allowed the lesser lights to meet the "boss." This caused the talk that there was really more politics in Mr. Platt's visit than he cared to admit.

SPOKE FOR GOV. MORTON.

Edward Lauterbach Adds Warmth to a Republican Gathering.

The house-warming of the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night, was a much warmer affair than was anticipated. Edward Lauterbach's presence and remarks were the cause of the unexpected warmth.

The Twenty-seventh District is known as an anti-organization district. It is John Sabine Smith's and I. Albert Englehart's district, and they are McKinley and anti-Platt men. But these facts did not prevent Mr. Lauterbach's appearance.

When festivities were at their height, Mr. Lauterbach entered the clubhouse amid considerable applause, and took a seat on the platform with Mr. Smith. Later he made a speech to the enemy.

There are 2,000 members in the new club, comprising every enrolled Republican in the district. The rooms hold about 100 persons comfortably, but nearly all the 2,000 tried to crowd into them.

Although it had been announced that Mr. Smith would speak, Mr. Engelhart introduced Mr. Lauterbach. The Chairman of the Republican County Committee captured the crowd by saying that he was glad to see such a lot of fun and good fellowship. He added that fun was about all the Republicans had had lately in this city. There had been, he said, plenty of this good fellowship during the past two years in the party, and, if the members had attained nothing else, that lovely paternal feeling was something to be proud of. He continued:

We have no use for wrangling among ourselves. We want to use our fighting powers against the enemy, Democracy and Tammany, and have no internecine quarrels. We do not want a party either, where one man thinks for us. We want no Croker. [Great applause, and a voice, "And no Platt, either."]

Whatever a man may be, if he is a Republican he is as good as any of us.

Mr. Lauterbach went on to say that if the Twenty-seventh District people were on the other side, he hoped to get some of them on his side. He added:

The fence, however, will soon be obliterated. June will tell the story, and as soon as the question is decided, no matter who the man shall be to lead us, we will be found standing shoulder to shoulder. [Applause.]

But just for once it would be my pride to see the party for the first time in forty years select a man from our own State. [Cheers for Morton and counter cheers for McKinley.] To have a man who knows what New-Yorkers desire, and especially to know that he is sound on the question of finance and the currency. Never in forty years has this great Empire State been recognized by the Republican Party in the selection of its standard bearer, and we mean to get him this year if we can.

There was great applause as Mr. Lauterbach resumed his seat, and then there were cries for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith responded. He said that he indorsed many noble sentiments pronounced

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CABLE CAR STRIKES HORSE CAR.

Woman and Man Injured at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

A Third Avenue open cable car, crowded with passengers on their way down town, crashed into a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car on its way east a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening. A woman passenger's arm was broken and a man who stood on the rear platform was severely bruised.

Tracks made slippery by the rain, and an all-but-useless brake were the causes of the accident. Both cars were packed to their utmost capacity. In the cable car the seats were filled, and a number of passengers were standing in the aisles. The inside of the horse car and the front and rear platforms were crowded.

As the cable car approached Thirty-fourth Street, where the cross-town tracks cross Third Avenue at right angles, the gripman, John Wolf, threw open the grip and applied the brake, intending to stop on the northeast corner of the street. The car wheels slid along on the slippery rails, however, and before the passengers realized the danger the cable car struck the horse car, the driver of which, under the impression that the cable car would stop at its usual place and give him the right of way, was driving across the tracks.

The Third Avenue car struck the other eight feet from the rear end, smashing in the windows and throwing the car several feet off the track. Its passengers were flung in a heap on to the further side, the women screaming and the men shouting.

Mrs. Mary Flynn, the wife of a laborer living at 482 Third Avenue, who was sitting near the rear door in the Thirty-fourth Street car, was hurled against the window on the opposite side of the car. In her excitement she put up her left hand to shield her eyes from the flying glass. When she was assisted out of the car her arm was found to be broken just above the elbow and cut through to the bone at the shoulder by a piece of glass.

Several other women were also slightly cut by glass from the smashed windows, but were more frightened than hurt. One man, however, William Murphy of 404 Eighth Avenue, who had been standing on the rear platform of the horse car, was flung to the pavement and severely bruised. It was several minutes before he was able to move, but he refused medical attendance and started for home.

Mrs. Flynn, on being helped out of the car, ran along Third Avenue to her home, two blocks below.

None of the passengers in the cable car was hurt, although the majority were badly scared. Both cars were damaged, and it was nearly half an hour before the horse car was replaced on the tracks, and the cars on both lines, which had been stopped by the blockade, were able to resume their way. A policeman of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station accompanied the cable car to the terminus and there arrested the gripman, on a charge of reckless driving. The prisoner was locked up in the station house and will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

OPPOSE TROLLEY ON POST ROAD.

Residents of Rye Want to Preserve Their Thoroughfares.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 20.—The residents of Rye, who have large landed interests along the Boston Post Road and other main thoroughfares of the Town of Rye, yesterday afternoon opposed the application for trolley franchises from Port Chester to Mamaroneck, and to Rye Beach, made by the Port Chester Electric Railway Company. Some of the property owners declared that they would fight to the very last any attempt to invade with surface railways the old Boston Post Road.

The hearing of the application before the Highway Commissioners for the franchise began in the Town Clerk's office. The rooms soon became overcrowded, and it was necessary to change the meeting place to Washington Hall.

Among those present in opposition to granting the franchise were John E. Parsons, William H. Parsons, William Porter Allen, David Cowles, Charles P. Cowles, Justus Cowles, John A. Gwynne, Joseph Park, Samuel Hall, E. P. Whitemore, and Jasper Corning. Property owners came from Rye Neck and all parts of the town. Property interests amounting to millions of dollars were represented by the assemblage. The citizens of Port Chester were warned that if the desired trolley railways to Mamaroneck they must select some route other than the Boston Post Road.

The Highway Commissioners finally adjourned the meeting without answering the applications. Two of the three Highway Commissioners, it is said, are in favor of giving the franchises.

Many of the residents of this village, which is a manufacturing place, believe that in justice to the common demands, Rye should be opened to trolley roads. The chief landholders are firm in their belief that the splendid highways of the town should not be given up to the use of any corporation. The town of Rye expends $13,000 annually on its highways outside the village of Port Chester, which expends $10,000 a year. Joseph Park, it is said, expends from his private purse an additional $7,000 a year in keeping the highways in proper condition. The Rye roads are among the finest highways in Westchester County.

CANNOT PARADE WITH FIREARMS.

Ruling Against the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers.

The question of the proposed parade of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers on Memorial Day came up at yesterday's meeting of the Police Commissioners. It was introduced by a letter received from Robert Gordon Butler of 168 Nassau Street calling attention to the fact that on May 7 the regiment paraded in Lexington Avenue, armed and uniformed, and that it intended to parade on Decoration Day. Mr. Butler said that under Section 147 of the military code both parades with arms would be misdemeanors.

A letter was also received from Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald of the First Brigade saying that the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers had no right to parade with arms or to associate as a military organization. The First Regiment of Irish Volunteers had applied to Grand Marshal George Von Schack of the Grand Army of the Republic asking for a place in line on Decoration Day, and he had referred the matter to Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald.

Commissioner Andrews said the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers had no right to parade with firearms.

Col. Moran of the regiment was quoted yesterday as having said that Acting Chief Cortright had issued a permit for the regiment to parade with arms on Decoration Day, but Acting Chief Cortright said the permit distinctly stated that the men were to march without firearms from Grand Central Palace down Lexington Avenue to Madison Square Garden. He said if members of the regiment appeared with arms the regiment would not be allowed to parade.

Electricity from Lachine Rapids.

MONTREAL, May 20.—The Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence are to be utilized for electricity. For some time work has been prosecuted on a large wing dam, which runs out for more than 1,000 feet into the St. Lawrence River. A fall of water is secured by means of this dam sufficient to develop at the low-water season about 15,000 horse power. A power house will be built, the basement of which will be occupied by turbine wheels. The main floor will contain the dynamos, of which there will be twelve, each of 1,000 horse power. They will generate a current for transmission to Montreal for use there in lighting the city, operating the street railroads, and for other lighting and power purposes.

Gold Taken from Sub-Treasury.

The demand from Germany for American gold continues strong, although the prevailing rates of foreign exchange make the cost to the buyer unusually high. The sum of $500,000, in gold coin, was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. yesterday for shipment on the steamship Augusta Victoria to-day, and there is a strong probability that additional shipments will be made on Saturday. There was also $100,000 in gold withdrawn yesterday from the Sub-Treasury by a bullion house in this city for domestic use.

DR. WITHROW IN THE LEAD

FOR MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Much Wire Pulling Among the Friends of the Different Candidates—"Fighting Elder" McDougall on Hand and Prepared to Make Trouble—Questions He Intends to Ask—Union Seminary and "Heretic" Ministers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 20.—The usual preliminary wire pulling and electioneering in the interest of the several candidates for Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly began to-day vigorously with the incoming of the Commissioners. Not to mention several minor aspirants for the honor who are barely in view above the horizon, there are the three expectant candidates named in these dispatches several days ago: Dr. Monfort of Cincinnati, Dr. Withrow of Chicago, and Dr. Breed of Pittsburg. The friends of these three men are working to the limits of their capacities to secure the honor for their candidate. Dr. Withrow of Chicago seems to be the favorite candidate to-night.

It was stated to-day that Dr. John R. Davies of the Fourth Avenue Church, New-York, would make the nominating speech for Dr. Withrow. Dr. Davies is a new man in the assembly. He came from Tyrone, Penn., three years ago to fill the pulpit of Dr. Howard Crosby, and he was counted as one of the conservative party in the New-York Presbytery. He owes his election as a Commissioner to his conservative associates in the Assembly, and none was more astonished at this news than the New-Yorkers. Efforts are being made now to dissuade Dr. Davies from this purpose. The New-York delegation met together to labor with him. What the result of this may be may not develop until to-morrow afternoon, when the business of electing a Moderator begins, for Dr. Davies is a man of few words, but great firmness.

The friends of Drs. Monfort and Breed were also together to-night in a secret conference, trying to compound their differences. In the judgment of the old campaigners here, one of these two men must withdraw to accomplish the defeat of Dr. Withrow. Both men say that they are in the race to stay; neither is disposed to withdraw in the interests of the other. The conference to-night is to try to raise this situation if that is possible.

Commissioner Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati, known as the "fighting Elder" of the Presbyterian Church, is here as Commissioner from his Presbytery. He won this distinction in the trial of Dr. Briggs at Washington, and ably has he maintained it to the present day. He has plans now with reference to this assembly that cannot be carried out in peace and quietude. He means to renew his criticisms of the financial management of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards of the Church, and of the real estate speculations on Fifth Avenue, New-York. He began preparing for this as soon as he was chosen a Commissioner. He sent to each of the boards a catechism with blank spaces for their categorical answers to certain questions relating to their investments. This catechism covers principally two transactions—the investment of the funds received from the Stuart estate, one-seventh of the residuary of which went to each board. These shares amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and they formed the basis of the investment in the Presbyterian palace at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New-York, in the erection of which a debt of $1,500,000 was contracted.

Mr. McDougall asked the board what was done with the Stuart money. Was it invested in the form of a loan on bond and mortgage? If so, what were the terms of interest and payment? What was the security, and who holds the mortgage? Or was the investment on warranty deed? In that case, where is the deed?

Mr. McDougall further asks concerning a sum of $125,000 drawn from the Stuart estate several years ago by the two boards to meet current expenses. He points to the Treasurers' reports of that year showing such items and calls attention to the fact that such sum was to be paid back to the Stuart fund. Was that sum so paid back? is his question, and if paid back, how has it been invested?

It was learned here to-day that the Union Seminary Directors had added the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith to the Faculty. Dr. Smith, like Dr. Briggs, is a condemned heretic, having been tried, convicted, and suspended from the church for heterodox opinions at the Saratoga Assembly, in 1894. Dr. Smith is to deliver a course of lectures at the seminary on some theological theme during the coming Winter. Dr. Briggs is to have a vacation of a year, beginning with Christmas, 1896, and Dr. Smith, it is said, is to take his place. There is no one here authorized to speak for Union Seminary, except the Librarian, who happens to be in Saratoga at this time. He said:

"It is true that Dr. Briggs is to go abroad for a year. It is also true that Dr. Smith is down for a course of lectures, but I cannot say that Dr. Smith is or is not to take the place of Dr. Briggs during his absence."

Report comes, however, from a Commissioner who is in close touch with one of the most liberal benefactors of Union Seminary, that such is the arrangement with Dr. Smith. Union Seminary's case is to come before this assembly in the form of an inquiry as to the stability of the right and title of that institution to her endowment fund and property. A report is now in preparation by a committee appointed to look into the matter.

The retention of one suspended minister is the cause of all the trouble in the Presbyterian Church. The introduction of another condemned heretic into its Faculty at this critical time is not calculated to have a soothing effect upon the ruffled tempers of the Commissioners.

"It is not probable that either Dr. Monfort or Dr. Breed can be persuaded to withdraw," said a Commissioner late to-night after a long conference with the friends of both candidates. "The Pittsburg delegation will not weaken, and Dr. Monfort's friends are firm. I do not think the matter can be arranged until after a ballot of the Commissioners in the Assembly to-morrow. I think that Dr. Withrow will fall of a majority on the first ballot, and then either Dr. Monfort or Dr. Breed will withdraw and throw his strength to the other. There is the best settlement of the difficulty in sight to-night."

Motion for a Receiver Denied.

An application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Part I., before Justice Pryor, by John Delahunty, counsel for Mrs. Agnes Smith, for the appointment of a receiver for the restaurant property at 40 East Fourteenth Street, known as the Columbia Restaurant. The motion was opposed by Mr. Quincy, counsel for George D. Smith, Mrs. Smith's husband. Smith denied that his wife had any interest in the business. He asserted that there is a conspiracy to defeat him. Justice Pryor denied the motion.

Andover 250 Years Old.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 20.—This town celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement. There were many visitors from different parts of the State. In addition to the outdoor demonstration, exercises were held in Old South Church. Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy, presided, and Albert Poor of Boston made the historical address.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Underhill celebrated their golden wedding here this afternoon. They were married fifty years ago in Brooklyn. Mrs. Underhill was Miss Cornelia Vandervoort, a member of an old Dutch family which has been conspicuous in Kings County for two centuries.

Cargo of Cigars and Tobacco.

The steamship Vigilancia arrived yesterday from Mexico and Havana with a large quantity of Havana cigars and 3,000 bales of tobacco. The shipment of tobacco was made in anticipation of the enforcement of Gen. Weyler's order prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba.

FORGERIES EXPOSED AFTER DEATH

Losses and Illness Led to the Disgrace of a Good Name.

NASHUA, N. H., May 20.—Rumor has been quite busy within the last week in reference to the financial affairs of the late E. O. Blunt, who died suddenly some four weeks ago. He was a prominent resident, held State offices of honor, and was a member of Gov. Smith's Council. His death was sudden and his estate was found insolvent. He was estimated to be worth something like $40,000, which came to him through the death of his father. For some time he had been sick with diabetes, and it is thought that his illnes had affected his mind to that degree which led him to commit acts which, in the eve of the law, would be accounted as forgery. Since his death several notes have been made public which were unknown to his friends and family, some of which bore the indorsement of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Holt, but which are pronounced forgeries. One is held by ex-Gov. Smith for $5,500, and the total indebtedness is said to be from $8,000 to $10,000.

The estate, it is said, will settle at about 80 cents on the dollar. It is intimated that Mr. Blunt met with heavy losses some five years ago in wheat speculations and that he also lost heavily in Western investments. Since that time he has endeavored to retrieve his fortunes, and during his two years' illness these losses so affected him that he did what would never have happened if well and in the full possession of his reasoning power. His family have the entire sympathy of the community.

PANIC IN PARIS OPERA HOUSE.

One Woman Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

PARIS, May 20.—One of the counterweights to the great chandelier in the Paris Opera House, weighing nearly half a ton, fell through the ceiling into the fourth gallery during a performance of "Helle" this evening, creating a panic among the audience, many of whom made a wild rush for the exits, which were quickly blocked.

The attendants and the cooler-headed of the spectators, however, were quickly successful in allaying the excitement, and the building was cleared; the entrances were closed and an examination into the disaster was begun.

It was found that one lady, Mme. Chaumet, had been instantly killed; Mme. Senot was so badly injured that her recovery is impossible, and five other persons were less seriously hurt. When the excitement was at its height, an alarm of fire was turned in and a score of engines were soon upon the scene, but their services were not needed.

CLEAR COURSE FOR YACHTS.

The President Approves of an Act to Prevent Crowding.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—An act approved by the President to-day "to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers" had its inception in the complaint made by Lord Dunraven of the crowding of the Defender-Valkyrie regatta course. Hereafter there will be no opportunity for excursion steamers and other vessels to interfere with aquatic sports. The text of the act is:

That, in order to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft, whether as observers or participants, taking part in regattas, amateur or professional, that hereafter be held in navigable waters, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on said excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft, whether as observers or participants taking part in such regattas.

WOLF SILVERMAN ACQUITTED.

Jury Fails to Find that He Defrauded the Insurance Company.

After two hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of Wolf Silverman, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." He was charged with attempting to defraud the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by securing a policy on his wife while she was dying of consumption, and with having substituted a healthy woman for his wife at the medical examination.

An effort was made to show this by producing a lock of black hair, said to have been cut from the head of Mrs. Silverman while witnesses declared that the woman examined as Mrs. Silverman had light hair.

Mr. Weeks, at the close of the hearing of witnesses, announced that he would withdraw all the counts of the indictment except that charging presentation of false claim for insurance. After summing up by counsel for both sides, the case was given to the jury.

Three Consuls Recognized.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The President has recognized Sir Dominic Ellis Colnaghi as Consul of Great Britain at Boston, for the State of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Maine; Frederic O. Houghton as Vice Consul of Mexico at Boston, and P. L. Hudson, as Consul of the Argentine Republic at Chicago.

Trustees Named by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, May 20.—Gov. Morton to-day announced the following appointments of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters at Newburg: Joel T. Headley, J. C. Adams, and Charles S. Jenkins, reappointments; Michael H. Hirschberg and the Rev. William K. Hall to succeed Messrs. Ruttenber and Smith, and James G. Graham to fill the vacancy in the board caused by his father's death.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Odd Fellows high in that order, including the Grand Sire of the United States and the Grand Masters of New-Hampshire, New-York, and Connecticut, took part yesterday in the dedication at Ludlow, Vt., of the Odd Fellows' Home, presented by John S. Gill of Boston. The gift consists of fourteen acres of land and a fifteen-thousand-dollar building.

—James Judd, son of the late Orange Judd, was elected yesterday Vice Director of Storr's College Agricultural Experimental Station, at Middletown, Conn., to succeed Prof. Charles D. Woods, who has been elected Director of the Maine State College Station at Orono, Me.

—Three trollep poles were cut near Clifton, N. J., Tuesday night. It is supposed that men did it who had been discharged from the service of the New-Jersey Electric Railroad Company. A reward will be offered for the arrest of those who did the cutting.

—It is believed at Portland, Oregon that the American bark Colorado, which sailed from the Columbia River for Hongkong Dec. 21 with a cargo of lumber, has been lost. She carried a crew of fifteen men.

—The fourth annual convention of the Epworth League of New-Jersey was begun yesterday in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Trenton. There was a large attendance and interesting exercises.

—C. D. Hartington of

Dr. Gilman," said Mr. Hubbell, "no better method could be found than this one. I believe that in the face of such a resolution no gentleman of Dr. Gilman's rank would consider the acceptance of the office for a moment. If you take from the Superintendent's department the Department of Pedagogy, what is left? If you invite a man of Dr. Gilman's National and International reputation to take this office and then cut out from under his feet everything, he would spurn the offer. I would have no respect for him if he did not."

"I do not see how our approval of the supervisorship of pedagogy would have any effect on the office of Superintendent," snapped back Commissioner Strauss. "At a recent meeting, which we thought was private, but of which I read a full report next day, it was suggested by a gentleman in opposition to these resolutions [Mr. Prentiss] that this very thing be done, unless I misunderstood the English language -that an office for the exclusive control of pedagogy be established."

"Mr. Strauss is right for once," was Mr. Prentiss's retort. "I did make a suggestion. But he is wrong in one thing, as usual. I did suggest the making of a department of administration. I do not, however, think it is right to adopt this resolution at this time."

President Maclay explained that the resolutions had been prepared by Mr. Ketchum, who is one of Superintendent Jasper's supporters.

"I supposed the resolution had the approval of the members," continued the President, "and I asked the Corporation Counsel as to whether we could create a new office. It seems to me there is no harm in the reference of the resolutions to the committee."

The assent to the proposition to divide the duties of City Superintendent President Maclay and Commissioner Strauss supposed had been secured at the dinner given by Commissioner Prentiss to the board at the University Club last Thursday evening.

"I saw the resolution at our private gathering," said Mr. Prentiss, after the President's explanation, "but I thought I made it plain that I wanted the question as to who should be the head of the school department settled first. If I were in Dr. Gilman's place and such a resolution dividing the duties of an office were presented the same day I were considered for that office, I would refuse to have anything to do with the place."

Commissioner Hubbell moved to lay the resolutions on the table. When Mr. Prentiss's name was called he said: "I desire to explain my vote against the resolutions. I do not think this an opportune time for the passage of this resolution."

Mr. Strauss caused a laugh a minute later by saying: "I am in favor of this resolution because I think this is an opportune time for its passage."

When the motion to lay on the table had been lost the adoption of the resolutions required but a few minutes.

On motion of Commissioner Hurlbut, it was voted that the janitors of all public schools be ordered to raise the National flag on public school houses on Decoration Day.

The Committee on Instruction recommended the removal of James P. Reynolds, School Trustee in the Tenth Ward, for refusing to testify before a committee as to defects and abuses he alleged he found in schools. On recommendation of Commissioner Beneville of the Committee on Instruction it was decided that, as the School Trustees go out of office June 20, action as to Mr. Reynolds be indefinitely postponed.

Commissioner Strauss, for the Committee on School System, reported that the committee had decided to allow the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to use six public schools for vacation schools, under the supervision of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

A Superintendent of School Buildings will be elected at the next regular meeting of the board on June 3, and the Committee on Instruction will report names for Assistant Superintendencies under the new law.

Tone

Up the system at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would ward off Summer sickness and cure that tired feeling, weakness, dull headache, sleeplessness, loss of appetite. Your blood needs to be cleansed, enriched, and fitted to supply nourishment to the organs, nerves, and muscles of the body. Pure blood is the great need of thousands now, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

SURPRISED BY DR. GILMAN.

Trustees and Faculty of Johns Hopkins Want Him There.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The Trustees and Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University and Baltimoreans generally were greatly surprised by the publication to-day of a report that President Gilman's name was being used in connection with the position of City Superintendent of Schools in New-York.

Dr. Gilman was in Washington when the story reached here, attending a meeting of the Venezuelan Commission, of which he is a member. In his absence, the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University pronounced the report without foundation. They asserted that the New-York School Superintendency is a small matter as compared with the Presidency of Johns Hopkins University, and that a New-York officer by whatever pecuniary inducements it might be accompanied, would have no attraction for Dr. Gilman.

Later in the day Dr. Gilman returned to Baltimore, and threw the university Trustees into deep commotion by admitting that he had some correspondence with certain members of the New-York Board of Education. He added that, in his opinion, the opportunity now open in New-York was one of the most extraordinary that has occurred in the history of the country.

The use of Dr. Gilman's name appears to have been due solely to the circumstances that at this particular juncture, with the new education law just passed, the headship of the schools of Greater New-York would afford an opportunity of almost incalculable service to the system of public school education throughout the United States. But, even so, Mr. Gilman's friends will make every effort to keep him at the head of the university he has built up, and which is the object of his pride and devotion.

PROFITS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE.

A Charge that Mutual Funds Have Been Paid Out as Dividends.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20.—Insurance Commissioner Betts of this State to-day served a writ upon the Aetna Life Insurance Company of this city, calling the company into court under the charge that its dividends to stockholders are improperly derived from the mutual department, and that the money should not be so diverted.

The original capital was $150,000, which has been increased by capitalizing profits to $1,750,000, on which 10 per cent. a year is paid. The Commissioner holds that 6 per cent. upon the original $150,000 of capital should be the limit of dividends. He asks for a stopping of further dividends to stockholders and for an accounting to the mutual department.

He says that in 1865-6-7 the sum of $141,411 was taken from the mutual department as a special commission, and never returned, and that up to 1878 upward of $3,000,000 of assets were transferred from the mutual to the stock department, and substantially the same amount since 1878. The profits on those transfers he declares to be largely in excess of $1,000,000.

Ex-Gov. Hulick, President of the company, holds that the course of the Directors has been legal and sanctioned by the Legislature, and he will contest the case in the courts.

There is nothing in the litigation threatening the interests of the insured. It is a question of profits received by stockholders, which the Commissioner intends shall be returned to the insured.

ARRAIGNED ON A STRETCHER.

And Discharged by Magistrate Cornell, Who Disbelieved a Policeman.

Fannie Lubin, eighteen years old, of 347 West Fifteenth Street was taken to Yorkville Police Court from Bellevue Hospital on a stretcher yesterday afternoon to answer a charge preferred against her by Policeman Robert O'Rourke of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. She requested O'Rouke to arrest a man at Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue April 16 for stealing money from her, and O'Rourke, it is alleged, refused, saying the man was his friend, and then struck her with his fist and kicked her. He arrested her, but she had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she had since remained.

Dr. A. B. Kellogg of Bellevue certified that the girl was only simulating weakness, but Magistrate Cornell did not believe it, and gave the Rev. George Young, the chaplain of Bellevue, and Miss Lottie A. Taylor, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who appeared in the girl's behalf, a note requesting that she be admitted to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she was taken.

Miss Lubin says she will prosecute O'Rourke before the Police Commissioners when able to appear against him.

The Men on the Fence.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A curious thing about statesmen on the fence is that they generally have an eye on some post or other.

THESE BOYS FINE PLUMBERS.

St. George's Trade School Pupils Praised by Prominent Visitors.

The annual exhibition week of St. George's Evening Trade School, which opened Monday, is proving very satisfactory to the workers connected with the school and the large number of visitors. The largest number of visitors was present on Tuesday, when they came in such numbers that it was necessary for them to form in line outside the building.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the bride of the ex-President, was one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most interested guests Tuesday. Mayor William L. Strong, his Secretary, Job Hedges, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, were present the same evening.

Every particular of the work of the school is viewed with interest by the visitors. The plumbing room is, if anything, the most popular. On the walls are specimens of every department of the plumbing of a house, and the work of the boys, as they deftly cover a joint with molten lead, is watched with intense interest.

"Instruction of this kind is invaluable," said Capt. W. S. Schley of the United States Navy, one of the visitors. "If the men who enter the navy could only have some such training we would not be troubled by a lack of engineers as we are now. Any man can climb a mast, but when it comes to mechanical work that is a different thing."

Among the people who have visited the school during the week are Mr. and Mrs. Preble Tucker, Mrs. Charles Webb Howard, Shafter Howard, San Francisco; Eric Thorndyke, the Misses Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Stuart Wortley, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller Jr., the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. Stokes, the Misses Minturn, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, George H. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Livingston Hyde, Miss Helen Green, Miss Mary G. Grannis, John M. S. Grannis, Mrs. L. E. Harmon, John J. Hastings, Miss A. G. Benedict, Miss E. M. Benedict, Theodore H. Price, W. W. Nutting, Superintendent of the De Witt Memorial Sunday School; G. B. Richards, Superintendent of the Manual Training School of Pratt Institute; Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the New-York Trade School; Mr. Vail, Chief Instructor of the same school; Edgar S. Barney of the Hebrew Technical Institute; Prof. Henry M. Leipziger, Superintendent of Manual Training Schools of the Board of Education; President Hunter of the Normal College; H. H. Pike, Superintendent of St. George's Sunday School; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Morgan.

Mr. Morgan is expected home from Florida to-day or to-morrow and one of his first visits is always to the school. Gov. Morton is expected to visit the school this week. He will make the opening address next Wednesday at the commencement exercises.

Arthur Hamerschlag, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the school, is present every evening to receive the guests.

NEW-JERSEY'S EXEMPT FIREMEN.

Annual Convention and Parade of the Society in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 20.—The convention of the State Exempt Firemen's Association held here to-day was a great success. The town was gayly decorated in honor of the guests. The convention was held in the Opera House, and was called to order about 11 o'clock by President Charles W. Bliss of Trenton.

President Matthew E. Clarendon of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, the local governing body, made the address of welcome. John Van Buskirk, on the part of the local firemen, extended the delegates an invitation to take part in the afternoon parade and to the luncheon at noontime. John S. Gibson of Newark spoke at some length on the needs of volunteer firemen. The reports of the different committees were then presented. They showed the society to be in good condition. A large number of new members had been admitted since the last convention, and less than the usual number had died. There was little discussion on the reports.

The officers were elected without opposition, as follows: President—August Saltzman of Plainfield; Vice President—First District, James J. Foster of Gloucester; Second District, John J. Hayes of Newton; Third District, W. F. Hartman of Perth Amboy; Fourth District, James E. Styles of Morristown; Fifth District, George Zimmerman of Carlstadt; Sixth District, Henry Mills of East Orange; Seventh District, John Zeller of Guttenberg; Eighth District, W. U. Oakes of Bloomfield; Secretary—Elias K. Leslie of Trenton; Treasurer—Thomas Leather of Jersey City. Mr. Leather has been Treasurer ever since the formation of the association. The next convention will be held in Hoboken.

The parade formed at the Court House Square, and passed through the principal streets of the town. There was a big crowd on the sidewalks, and hundreds of the residents of outlying places drove in to see this portion of the day's exercises. About 1,000 firemen were in line.

MRS. MARTIN LEAVES THE MYSTIC.

Returns, Has a Dispute over Her Bill, and Wants Mr. Parker Arrested.

Mrs. Isabelle Martin, who Tuesday night excited interest at the Mystic Apartment House, in West Thirty-ninth Street, by declaring that she was held a prisoner by her landlord, T. L. Parker, may complain of him to-day at the Jefferson Market Police Court. She left the Mystic yesterday afternoon, and her property was detained by Mr. Parker because of an unsettled account.

Mrs. Martin returned to the Mystic last night and disputed the bill that had been presented to her, claiming that it was more than she owed. There was a scuffle, and Mrs. Martin was either thrown down the entrance steps by Parker or fell while being ejected. Her hands were slightly cut.

Mrs. Martin demanded of a policeman the arrest of her landlord for assault, but he declined to act on the plea that what she complained of did not occur in his presence. She then said she would apply for a warrant for Parker's arrest to-day.

Parker says that instead of keeping the woman a prisoner, he was trying to force her to leave, as her presence in the house was distasteful to other patrons.

Mrs. Martin was Isabelle Bidwell when she married a son of George Hoffman of Elmira. After his death she married John Martin, brother of Henry Martin, whose will was contested. The contest was full of sensational testimony. Mrs. Martin desires to become a great actress. She is forty and handsome.

Harvard's Quarters on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 20.—Mr. Lindsley Blagdon, representing Harvard College, visited Poughkeepsie to-day and inspected the quarters provided for the Harvard eights, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with them. The wearers of the crimson will occupy a large, roomy boarding house on the west bank of the Hudson on the northern slope of Crum Elbow, and an annex near by. The property is owned by a Mr. Eastman, and is called the Vineyard Point Farm. It is secluded and commands a beautiful view. The Harvard party will number thirty, and will arrive early in June.

Brooklyn Police Parade.

Mayor Wurster will review 1,200 Brooklyn policemen Saturday afternoon on the occasion of their annual parade.

REPLY TO JUSTICE PRYOR

POLICE BOARD DEFENDS ITS USE OF MONEY TO GET EVIDENCE.

If Long Established and Successful Methods Are Illegal, Then Vice Will Flourish in New-York, Say Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews—Record of Convictions Evidence of Efficiency—Capt. Killilea to Return to Duty.

President Roosevelt and Treasurer Andrews of the Board of Police gave out for publication yesterday a long statement in reply to the remarks of Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court Tuesday in the mandamus proceedings to compel Controller Fitch to transfer certain sums of money to the contingent fund of the Police Department to reimburse policemen for money paid out in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses and violators of the Excise and other laws, and for contingent expenses of the department.

Justice Pryor said that some of the bills audited by the Police Commissioners in this connection were monstrous and illegal. The Commissioners say that if the contention of the representative of the Controller, that the Police Commissioners had not the authority to incur the liabilities sought to be liquidated, is held to be correct, then the department is absolutely without the power to regulate or control in any manner disorderly houses in this city, which is their duty under the law.

The expenditures covered by the amount for which the transfer is requested were made in September, October, November, and December, 1895. The disbursements for obtaining evidence against disorderly houses amounted to $2,057.80 out of the total amount of $9,416.53. The rest of the money was spent in obtaining evidence against violators of the excise law, against the keepers of bucket shops, poolrooms, policy shops, and for the expenses of detectives sent to other cities; also for photographing criminals, meals for prisoners, for telephone service, and for ice, cartage, and other miscellaneous expenses.

During the year ending May, 1896, 403 convictions of keepers of disorderly houses were obtained, as against 172 the year previous, and the convictions of keepers of gambling houses was also largely increased. On account of the delay in paying the bills in this connection, the department, the Commissioners say, has been seriously crippled, and if money cannot be expended in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses, then practically such houses are beyond restraint. In pursuing this course of securing evidence, the Commissioners say they are following old established methods which are the only ones that can be successfully carried out. Transfers, when needed, have invariably been made in the past without objection.

In the statement the great improvement which has followed the conviction of keepers of disorderly houses is pointed out, and, in conclusion, the Commissioners say:

If the courts decide that it was illegal and improper to get testimony against disorderly houses as the commission now gets it, and as it always must be procured by any board honestly striving to suppress the evil, the result of their decision will be that New-York will be open to a trafficking in vice more barefaced than in any city in the civilized world, and until such a decision is made the board must certainly continue to do in the future as it has in the past, and to war resolutely against this evil, precisely as it wars against other evils—that is, by procuring the only evidence which can secure a conviction of the wrongdoer. The courts say to us now in case after case that we can only secure convictions by the production of testimony of this kind, and it is hardly to be supposed that the courts will turn around and say that we shall not produce the only evidence upon which conviction can be had.

Commissioner Parker did not concur with Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews in issuing the statement. While indorsing the position taken in them, he deemed it inadvisable to make the statement public at this time. Commissioner Grant fully agreed, however, with Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday an official notification of the acquittal of Capt. Thomas Killilea was received, and the Captain was thereupon restored to active duty, and Acting Chief Cortright was directed to assign him to the command of a precinct.

Patrolman George Lang of the High Bridge squad, who had been dismissed two years ago and reinstated by the courts, was also restored to duty. He will receive two years' back pay. Charges were ordered against Patrolman John F. Kelly, who, in his application for appointment, had concealed the fact that he had been previously dismissed from the Brooklyn police force.

Acting Chief Cortright made a report about the feeding of prisoners locked up in the station houses in this city. He said that about 100,000 persons are arrested every year, and to feed them all would be a great expense to the department, and would require an increased appropriation. It had been the custom in the department to feed only prisoners who, after arraignment in court, were committed to the station house, and in all his thirty years' experience he had not heard of a single case where a prisoner was not provided with needed food either by the doorman or officer in charge of the police station. President Roosevelt said that it would cost $40,000 a year to feed all the prisoners arrested. A copy of the report was ordered sent to the Mayor.

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $30,000 for the salaries of the 800 additional patrolmen authorized by law.

At a private session held after the regular meeting the Commissioners discussed some matters which had been brought to their attention by Dr. Parkhurst, but they declined to make public the nature of Dr. Parkhurst's communication. It was decided to ask Frank Moss, the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, to assist in the prosecution of Sergts. Jordan, Liebers, McKenna, and Parkerson, who are to be tried for taking bribes from Mrs. Thorow, the former proprietress of a disorderly resort on Second Avenue, for accepting her bond for women arrested in or at her establishment.

There was a consultation yesterday between District Attorney Fellows and Daniel G. Rollins, and Austen G. Fox, special counsel for the prosecution of indicted police officials. It was decided that all the pending cases should be tried before Justice Keogh, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Several of the indictments will probably be quashed and those of the accused whom it was decided to try would have a speedy trial.

WANTED MORE AND GOT NOTHING.

Nathan Hutkoff Loses His Suit Against Sheriff Gorman's Widow.

A jury which heard the second trial of the case of Nathan Hutkoff against the widow of Sheriff Gorman, whom Hutkoff sued for $2,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by an unlawful seizure of his goods by Sheriff Gorman, gave a verdict yesterday in favor of Mrs. Gorman.

The verdict was a surprise to everybody interested in the case, as it was expected that the jury would award Hutkoff substantial damages. Hutkoff, several years ago, bought a dry goods store from a man named Muscovits. A few days later Sheriff Gorman seized the entire establishment on a writ of replevin issued against Muscovits.

Hutkoff sued Sheriff Gorman for $2,000 damages, and after the Sheriff's death, Mrs. Gorman, his executrix, was substituted as defendant. The case was first heard before Justice Conlan and a jury in Part II., City Court, last Friday, and the jury gave Hutkoff a verdict for $800. It was not enough, and he applied for a second trial, which was given yesterday in Justice Fitzsimons's court.

Hutkoff not only loses his suit, but has to pay $700 costs for both trials. He may appeal.

Sunday Schools' May Day Walk.

The fifth annual May Day walk of the Sunday school children of the Sunday School Association of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was held yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by about 3,000 children, all of whom carried either banners or American flags. Before the formation of the line religious services were held in each of the churches. The Grand Marshal of the walk was John F. Steeves. The Sunday schools were divided into three divisions. The children marched through the principal streets and avenues of the annexed district to St. Mary's Park, where they disbanded.

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SAYS SHE KILLED LAWYER GIBBS.

But the Police of Buffalo Place No Faith in Her Story.

BUFFALO, May 20.—A Buffalo paper today publishes in full the confession of Minnie Allen, the Waupun, (Wis.,) prisoner, who claims to have killed Montgomery Gibbs, the young lawyer for whose murder Sadie and Clarence Robinson are confined in Auburn Prison.

The woman says her true name is Minnie Clark Allen, and that she was born near Owen Sound, Ontario, in 1866. According to her confession, she first met Gibbs in Toronto in 1883, but their first meeting was brief. She did not see or hear from him again until 1885, when she received a letter. In the meantime she had run away with and married Richard Allen, by whom she had one child. Gibbs wrote to her to go to Cleveland and he would meet her there. She did so, and Gibbs and she lived together in that city for a short time. She then decided to abandon her husband, and she went to San Francisco. Gibbs sent her money at various times. She next went to Winnipeg, and from there to Chicago, where Gibbs again visited her.

While in Chicago she gave birth to a child, of whom she alleges Gibbs was the father. Soon after, she heard that her husband had been killed in the Michigan woods, and she asked Gibbs to marry her, which he refused to do. She then determined to kill him unless he made her his wife, and she says she told of this determination to Farrice Beaton of Cleveland, who was connected with the Caledonia Society there, and whom she met through Gibbs when they were in that city.

From Chicago she went to Toronto, and from there to Niagara Falls, where she worked in a hotel, and where Gibbs frequently visited her. Again, she went West, where she remained until the Spring of 1894. On April 25, of that year she came to Buffalo, and saw Gibbs. On Saturday, the 28th, she made an appointment to meet Gibbs that evening on Delaware Avenue. They met, and she renewed her appeals to him to marry her, but he laughed at her. She then tells how Gibbs told her he always carried a revolver, and was not afraid of footpads, and how she asked to see it, and, snatching it from his hand, fired the shots which killed him. She hurried back to the Tifft House, where she had been staying, and the next day left the city, going to New-York.

The woman's story of the shooting corresponds with the known facts, but the police say any one who had ever read about the murder could concoct a similar story. Assistant Superintendent Cussack, who has just returned from the Waupun Prison, says the woman is a notorious thief and liar, and a morphine "fiend" of the worst kind. He says he is convinced that she never saw Gibbs. When he asked her to describe Gibbs, she said he was short and stout, with a black mustache, whereas he was over six feet in height, and never wore a mustache or whiskers. Mr. Cussack believes the woman is insane.

PRINCETON BEATEN BY VIRGINIA.

The Tigers Were Overconfident, and Expected to Win Easily.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 20.—The University of Virginia baseball nine beat the Princeton team this afternoon by the score of 10 to 6. Princeton's defeat was due to miserable fielding and over-confidence in her ability to bat out runs. In the box, Wilson pitched a good game, but he could not keep his opponents off first base as well as Easton did against Yale. Hoxton, for Virginia, played a brilliant game, making two two-baggers and an unassisted double play by catching a hot liner and putting Easton out on third.

The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	VIRGINIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Garnett, 1b	2	2	14	0	0
Easton, 1f	1	2	0	0	0	Marshall, c	1	1	3	3	0
Altman, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Cochran, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	0	1	12	0	1	Hoxton, 3b	2	2	3	4	0
Bradley, cf	1	0	1	1	0	Barney, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Titus, c	2	2	13	3	1	McKim, 2b	1	0	0	1	1
Wilson, p	0	0	0	5	0	Craig, ss	0	0	2	3	3
Gunster, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	McCabe, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Wheeler, 2b	0	0	0	2	1	Lockett, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	6	8	27	14	4	Total	10	7	27	13	4

Earned runs—Princeton, 1. Three-base hits—Hoxton, (2,) Kelley. Home run—Altman. Passed balls—Titus, (2.) Wild pitch—Wilson. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 4; by pitched ball—By Wilson, 2. Struck out—By Wilson, 13. Left on bases—Princeton, 8; Virginia, 2. Double plays—Lockett, Marshall, and Garnett; Hoxton, unassisted. Stolen bases—Princeton, 6; Virginia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Wilson, Marshall, Hoxton, and McKim. Umpire—Mr. Harkins.

Wesleyan, 23; Trinity, 3.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 20.—Wesleyan defeated Trinity on the campus to-day. Poor plays abounded, and Wesleyan rapped Coggeshall all over the field. Score:

Wesleyan .....3 1 3 2 0 0 7 7 ..—23
Trinity .....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0— 3

Hits—Wesleyan, 18; Trinity, 4. Errors—Wesleyan, 1; Trinity, 9. Batteries—Townsend, Terrill, and Yaw; Coggeshall and W. Gage.

Hartford, 10; Newark, 9.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20.—Hartford took the third straight game from Newark to-day. The score:

Hartford .....2 0 0 2 5 0 1 0 ..—10
Newark .....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5— 9

Hits—Hartford, 7; Newark, 11. Errors—Hartford, 5; Newark, 11. Batteries—Clements and Bottenus; Bristow and A. Rothfuss.

Paterson, 13; Metropolitans, 8.

The Paterson nine defeated the Metropolitans yesterday at the Polo Grounds in a poorly played game, the "Mets" making bad errors. Score:

Paterson .....3 0 2 0 2 0 0 4 2—13
Metropolitan .....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 1— 8

Base hits—Paterson, 10; Metropolitan, 13. Batteries—McMalton and Alton; Bowen and Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Wyckoff.

Two Games at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 20.—The New-Havens played two games with Wilmington to-day, breaking even. In the first the Wilmingtons secured too great a lead in the first inning for New-Haven to overcome. Frye was batted hard at critical moments. The score:

New-Haven .....0 0 0 4 0 3 0 0 0—7
Wilmington .....4 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 ..—8

Hits—New-Haven, 7; Wilmington, 10. Errors—New-Haven, 2; Wilmington, 2. Batteries—Frye and Hodge; Amole and Wise.

SECOND GAME.

New-Haven .....2 4 1 0 0 1 2—10
Wilmington .....3 0 3 1 0 0 0—7

Hits—New-Haven, 4; Wilmington, 1. Errors—New-Haven, 2; Wilmington, 4. Batteries—Smith, Frye, and Hodge; McIntyre and Wise.

Seawanhaka Clubhouse Opening.

The House Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that the clubhouse at Seawanhaka Harbor, Oyster Bay, will be opened on Decoration Day, Saturday, May 30. The ferryboats for the morning trains for Oyster Bay will leave the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 8:50 and 10:50 A. M., and the trains leave Oyster Bay for New-York at 3:50, 6:10, and 9:30 P. M. Yacht owners are requested to be present at the opening with their yachts. In order to secure rooms for the occasion the steward at Oyster Bay should be notified as early as possible. A luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock.

Middle States Regatta.

The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association was held to-night at the Hotel Marlborough. It was decided to hold the annual regatta on Labor Day. The selection of the course was left to a committee, but there is scarcely any doubt that the event will be held on the Harlem River, as last year. A very strong plea was made on behalf of the Flushing Bay course, but the majority seemed to favor the Harlem.

Sporting News in Brief.

—Mitchel, the weight thrower, writes to Chairman Boyd that he never was in better trim than he is to-day, and he hopes some arrangements can be made whereby Cross of Yale and Edgren of California will meet him in the all-around weight-throwing contest at the New-Jersey Athletic Club's carnival of sports Decoration Day. In order to settle for once and all who is the all-around weight-throwing champion, Mitchel invites all who lay claim to that honor to meet him on Decoration Day. This includes Edgren of California, Cross of Yale, Hickok of Harrisburg, Davis of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Gray of Canada, and any other weight-thrower who has ambition to become a champion. Entries for the New-Jersey Athletic Club sports will close Saturday, May 23, with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York City.

—The Official Rowing Guide for 1896, compiled by Secretary Fred Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, is published in this month's Spalding's Athletic Library. The book contains valuable information for all oarsmen, half-tone pictures of the officers and members of the Executive Committee, complete list of boat clubs of the United States, regatta winners, and best on record, as well as the laws of boat racing and regatta rules. It is published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, New-York.

—The Brooklyn Athletic Club will have open games and a picnic Decoration Day at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., commencing at 2 P. M. These events are open to all amateurs: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, one-half mile run, one mile run, high jump, and one-mile bicycle race. The prizes will be gold watches to first, and silver watches to second. Entries close May 23 with William E. Turner, 374 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

—The Orange Athletic Club baseball nine will play the University of Chicago team Saturday at Orange Oval at 4 P. M.

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BOY PROTECTORS OF STREETS.

Careful as to Membership and Enthusiastic in Work.

The regular monthly meeting of the East Side Juvenile Protective League, the pioneer juvenile street cleaning association of the city, was held in the headquarters, 26 Delancey Street, yesterday. More than fifty boys were in attendance.

There was a drill first to get the boys into marching order, for the part they are to take in the parade of the Street Cleaning Department next Tuesday. The drill also helped to raise their enthusiasm for the coming meeting, though that was hardly necessary, and Col. Waring could not have outshone the young street cleaners in eloquence if he had been present.

Every member of the league must be over twelve years old, and an attendant of the public schools above the fifth class, and of good character. Consequently the league is made up of some of the brightest boys on the east side. The good character clause is one that is rigidly adhered to. Careful investigations are made before any one, not well known, is admitted. The election of new members was the most important business transacted yesterday.

The league was formed into a large circle, with a number of boys, the later comers, ranged along the wall at one side. The league instructor and practical head, sat at the desk, with the officers—Max Horn, President; David Blee, First Vice President; Jerome Ullman, Second Vice President; Jacob Prager, Secretary, and Isaac Blumenfeld. The league is a business-like body, and, if the gavel cannot keep order, there is a Sergeant at Arms, William Jasie, and an Assistant Sergeant, Jacob Friedman, to preserve the peace.

Mr. Goldman was the first to be elected to membership yesterday. He was escorted outside the door while the election was in progress, and back again at its completion by the Seargeants at Arms. Aspersions has been cast upon Mr. Goldman's character, but they were found to be without foundation.

"Mr. Goldman," said the President, "I am glad to say that you have been elected a member of this league. Have you anything to say to the gentlemen?"

"Officers and gentlemen," said Mr. Goldman, turning his face to the body, "I desire to thank you for admitting me as a member of this league, and I promise to live up to all its rules and regulations."

"Will you please tell me why you wish to become a member of this organization?" asked the President of the next applicant.

"I want to belong to this club to protect the streets," was the answer.

"I wish to join to keep in good company and enjoy friends," said Mr. Slat, the third applicant.

Mr. Drescher made a few remarks to the club and recommended that the Superintendent of the outdoor work, Jacob Feldman, have ready the names of twenty or more of the boys bringing in the best reports. These are to be given to Col. Waring, who will present special badges to the industrious boys. Isador Finkel of the league has called at the establishment of the gentleman known as "Silver-Dollar" Smith, and secured some sanitary improvements on the sidewalks: L. Gottlieb has his reports neatly entered in a book and recommends more garbage barrels, and Paul Kahn came off conquerer in an interview with a housekeeper on Pitt Street, who was at first inclined to resent interference.

The majority of the boys in the club are to be eventually lawyers or actors. They gave a varied exhibition of their skill in singing, acting, and speechmaking.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS AT YALE.

Divinity Students Finish—A Fellowship Awarded.

NEW-HAVEN, May 20.—The term of office of Thomas G. Bennett of this city as a member of the Yale Corporation expires at Commencement this year, and requests were sent out as usual last March for nominations for the election. It is now announced that only three persons received as many as twenty-five votes each for the nomination, that number allowing a candidate to stand. The three were Mr. Bennett, Gardiner Lathrop, '69, of Kansas City, and Charles D. Hine, '71, of Hartford. Mr. Lathrop, on learning of this result, withdrew his name immediately in favor of Mr. Bennett. Mr. Hine has also signified his intention of not standing as a candidate. This practically assures the re-election of Mr. Bennett.

The annual graduating exercises of the Yale Divinity School were held to-day in Battell Chapel. Many alumni of the school from out of town and friends from this city were present. President Dwight presided at the devotional exercises. Addresses were made by several members of the class.

It was announced this afternoon that the winner of the Hooker Fellowship, amounting to an annual income of $600 for two years after graduation, was Arthur G. Beach of Columbus, Ohio, of the senior class.

ALLEGED STRAW BONDSMAN'S TRIAL

Prendergast Says Lawyer Smith Schemed to Defraud Police Courts.

The trial of Francis Prendergast, who is accused of conspiring with others to deceive the police courts by giving straw bail, was begun yesterday before Judge McMahon, in Part IV., General Sessions. He is charged specifically with having given the property 829 and 831 Eighth Avenue as security in a case, and of falsely swearing that he owned it.

Charles Edgar Appleby, a lawyer, testified that he owned the property, and proved it by records from the Register's office.

Prendergast said the property was deeded to him by Mary Lynch under direction of Ralston Smith, a lawyer of 6 Wall Street, in order that he might go on bail bonds, Smith was to receive 75 per cent. of the money received from those for whom he went security. Prendergast said he never saw Mary Lynch but once, and he thought Smith had run away. He paid Mrs. Lynch $1 to make the transfer of the property legal. He said he had gone on several bonds. He received $80 for going on the bonds of six Chinamen.

The case will be continued to-day.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Delft Designs at Factory Prices

MORTON WILL NOT RETIRE

Continued from Page 1.

by Mr. Lauterbach. There were cheers for McKinley when he said that there might be those who are lying awake nights worrying about the standing of the proposed leader on many questions, but, as for himself, he would not give a snap of his fingers for the difference of the standing on the tariff and currency between any of the candidates.

"Anybody who says he does," said Mr. Smith, "does not mean it, and does it only to make trouble. I am not in the business of defeating our candidate before he is nominated." [Cheers and cries of "That's the talk."]

Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer also spoke, and there was much singing.

Senator Pavey awoke the echoes again when he said that he would organize a McKinley League at the Murray Hill Club on Saturday night.

MAJOR McKINLEY'S BROTHER HERE.

With Col. Meeks, Who Comes "on Insurance Business."

Abner McKinley, brother of Major McKinley, and Col. Charles F. Meeks, who was formerly Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Committee, walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel early yesterday afternoon and looked around as if expecting to meet some one there by apointment. Presently Wilbur F. Wakeman, who is Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League and Cornelius N. Bliss's chief lieutenant, hurried in and whispered to Mr. McKinley and Mr. Meeks. Then Abner McKinley and Col. Meeks each entered the elevator. Mr. Wakeman lit a cigar and walked out.

About an hour before this, William M. Hahn, the Republican National Committeeman from Ohio, had arrived at the hotel. He went to his room without registering. It was to him that Abner McKinley and Col. Meeks paid their visit.

It was evidently Mr. Hahn's purpose at first to conceal his presence in this city, but he changed his mind afterward, and last night he appeared in the lobby of the hotel and declared that he was here on insurance business with his counsel; that he was not here on politics at all, and would leave for home to-day. Mr. Hahn is Commissio

REVOLT IN THE HOUSE

MEMBERS OBJECT TO THE APPLICATION OF THE REED RULES.

Notice Served that at the Next Session No Bills Will Be Passed by Unanimous Consent—The McCall and Corliss Immigration Bills Passed—Canadians and Illiterate Europeans to be Debarred in the Future.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Immigration will be restricted, if the action of the House today, by a very large majority, be approved by the Senate and the President. The McCall and Corliss bills—the one aimed at a restriction of European immigration of ignorant and undesirable classes, and the Corliss amendment, intended to keep out Canadians who have been in the habit of traveling back and forth between the two countries, were put through with such unanimity that the opponents of any restriction were not numerous enough to secure a call of the roll on the passage of the bill.

The session of the House at which this measure was disposed of was interesting for the row that was developed by an order reported from the Committee on Rules to fix a time for considering bills from the Committee on Labor. Chairman Walker of the Committee on Banking and Currency made a characteristically vigorous protest because the committee of which he is the head had not been given opportunity to pass measures of importance. It is possible that there would not have been so much merriment over the spirited remarks of Mr. Walker if it had not been generally supposed that the obstinancy of the Speaker for his own banking measures had rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for his committee to offer any general bill to the House at an early day in the session.

The McCall bill as passed reads as follows:

Be it enacted, That Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from the United States the following: All male persons between sixteen and sixty years of age who cannot both read and write the English language, or some other language. But no parent of a person now living in or hereafter admitted to this country shall be excluded because of his inability to read and write.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws, shall apply to the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any alien who resides or retains his home in a foreign country to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor within the borders thereof while residing or retaining his home in a foreign country; provided, the Treasury Department may permit aliens to come into and enter this country for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries, under such rules and regulations as he may provide.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ in any mechanical trade or manual labor in the United States any alien who resides or retains his home in a foreign country; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deck hands, or other employees of vessels of the United States, or railroad trains, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggagemen, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termini of their roads.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any alien to enter the United States, except subjects of the Dominion of Canada and other American countries, who at the time of such entry the United States maintains Immigration Inspection Board.

Sec. 6. That any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $300, or by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding one year, or both said fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. That all persons convicted under this act shall be deported to the country whence they came.

The Corliss bill was agreed to—121 to 45, and the amended bill was passed—195 to 26.

A record of the vote by yeas and nays was refused, only thirty-six members rising to second the demand by Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) therefor. The Consular Inspection bill, proposed by Mr. W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) was rejected—75 to 131. He, too, was unable to get a vote of record. The debate on the question was participated in by Messrs Wilson, (Dem., S C.,) and Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) in support of all the bills; by Messrs. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) and Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) in support of the Educational Test bill, and by Messrs. Mahaney, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Hendrick, (Dem., Ky.,) against any additional restrictions.

The continuation of the debate was preceded by a sensational outbreak in the Republican ranks against the management of the majority. It was precipitated by the presentation of an order from the Committee on Rules by Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) setting aside Thursday and Friday (private bill days under the rules) for the consideration of measures reported from the Committee on Labor. The order was opposed by Messrs. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, who protested against depriving the House of the opportunity to consider and dispose of the bills on the private calendar.

Mr. Walker vehemently denounced the "leaders," and asserted that their reign would come to an end with this Congress; that in the next House rules would be adopted by which business could be transacted in accordance therewith, or nothing would be done. He condemned in bitter terms the policy which prevented the Government from paying its honest debts, denouncing it as a shame and disgrace, such as no other country in the world labored under, and asserted that the same policy had been pursued in all the Congresses of which he had been a member, by design of the leaders. "Although I have been a member of Congress for eight years," he dramatically exclaimed, "I get no more consideration than a dog."

Mr. Mahon gave notice that in the next session of Congress no bills would be passed by unanimous consent; that they must all take their chances on the consideration of the calendars.

The management of the House was defended by Messrs. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) and Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.) While the latter was speaking Mr. Walker interrupted him to say "that demagogy won't go," whereupon Mr. Dalzell retorted: "I will not suffer myself to be interrupted by the impudence of the gentleman from Massachusetts."

Mr. Mahon's motion to recommit the order with instructions to give the Committee on Labor next Tuesday, instead of Friday, was defeated—53 to 128—and the order as adopted was agreed to.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Conferees Agree on All Items but Two Regarding California.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The conference report on the River and Harbor bill, submitted to-day, shows a final agreement on all items but the proposed deep-sea harbor at Santa Monica, Cal., and the harbor at Wilmington, Cal.

With respect to the contest between Santa Monica and San Pedro, the contention of the House conferrees was that if the decision of the board which it was proposed should be created by the Senate amendment should be in favor of San Pedro, then the inner harbor at San Pedro ought not to be permitted among the continuous contracts, as that would make two for that locality. Even if the Senate amendment were adopted, it would not settle definitely the location of the harbor, as that would have to be further arranged for by Congress. The House conferrees insisted that all the appropriations be stricken out and that a board be appointed to examine and survey the harbor of Santa Monica and the inner and outer harbor of San Pedro.

With the exception of these two important appropriations, the House conferrees have, in the main, yielded to the amounts fixed in the Senate bill.

PRIVATE PENSION BILL VETOED.

Lydia A. Taft Cannot Draw Money on a Divorced Husband's Record.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Cleveland returned to the House to-day, without his signature, a bill granting a pension to Lydia A. Taft. He explained that Taft served as a private in a Connecticut regiment for a period of nearly three years. No application for a pension was made by him, although he lived until 1891, when he died in a Connecticut soldiers' home. "No suggestion," the President states, "is made that he incurred any disability in the service, or that his death was in any manner related to such service."

In 1882, nearly twenty-four years after her marriage to Taft, and seventeen years after his discharge from the army, Mrs. Taft obtained a divorce from him upon the ground of his habitual drunkenness and failure to support her. The message continues:

It is now proposed, five years after the soldier's death, to pension as his widow the wife who was divorced from him at her own instance fourteen years ago. A Government's generous care for widows deprived of a husband's support and companionship by the casualties or disabilities of war rests upon grounds which all must cheerfully approve; but it is difficult to place upon these grounds the case of this proposed beneficiary, who has renounced a wife's relation, with all its duties and all its rights, and who by her own act placed herself beyond the possibility of becoming the widow of her soldier husband.

If, as stated in the report of the House Committee on this bill, the beneficiary, for some reason, contributed something toward the soldier's support after her divorce, and paid the expense of his burial, the fact still remains that the soldier died in a soldiers' home, wifeless, and leaving no one surviving who claimed to be his widow, who should be allowed to profit by his death.

It is not at all probable that the veto will be overruled.

Investigating the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Representative Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, has offered in the House a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of bureau officers, chiefs of division, clerks, and employes of every grade who were employed in the Treasury Department on March 4, 1893, and who have since been removed or have died or have resigned; and the number of employes appointed during said period without civil service examination, who are now covered by the orders of the President, extending the civil service regulations to the employes of the department.

MADE LAWS BY GOV. MORTON.

Thirty-two Bills Signed, Most of Them Referring to This City.

ALBANY, May 20.—Gov. Morton to-day signed thirty-two bills, nearly all of which affected the City of New-York. Among them were Assemblyman Austin's New-York City Rapid Transit law amendments, which were prepared by the New-York City Rapid Transit Commission; Assemblyman Murphy's allowing the use of space under the elevated railroad stairways in New-York City for news stands, and Assemblyman H. T. Andrews's, providing for an additional District Court Judge for the district recently annexed to New-York City from Westchester County. The Governor is to appoint the first Judge to serve until Jan. 1, 1898, his successor to be elected. Among other bills signed were these:

Assemblyman O'Grady's—Providing that the Mayor of the City of Albany, together with four persons to be appointed by the Governor, shall constitute a commission for the purpose of organizing, managing, and directing the celebration in Albany on Jan. 3, 1897, of the one hundredth anniversary of the location of the Capitol in this city. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose out of the State Treasury.

Assemblyman Butts's—Providing for the furnishing and equipment of the building in Croton Park for use of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City.

Assemblyman Austin's—Authorizing the acquisition of ferry and other property for approaches to the new East River bridge in New-York City.

Assemblyman A. Wilson's—Providing for the acquirement of property for the improvement of the water front in the City of New-York between the southerly side of East Eighteenth Street and southerly side of East Twenty-third Street upon the East River in the City of New-York.

Senator Page's—Transferring certain duties from the Sheriff to the Commissioner of Jurors in New-York City.

Assemblyman Austin's—Authorizing New-York City to issue $5,000,000 additional bonds for new school buildings.

Senator Page's—Making further provision for the proper maintenance, care, and treatment of sick, infirm, and destitute persons under the jurisdiction and care of the Commissioners of Public Charities in the City of New-York, and appropriating $1,000,000 for additional buildings.

Assemblyman Austin's—Changing from eighty-five to seventy feet the limit as to the height of buildings which shall be fire-proof.

Assemblyman Austin's—Prohibiting the construction of street railways in West Eighty-seventh Street and West Eighty-eighth Street, between Central Park West and the North River, in the City of New-York, without the consent of a majority of the property owners.

Senator Page's—Authorizing the New-York City Sinking Fund Commissioners to designate a site on the south side of East Seventeenth Street, between Avenue C and the East River, for the construction of a building for an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory at an expense of $50,000.

Senator Guy's—Providing for the protection of the old Croton Aqueduct, in the City of New-York, and authorizing and requiring the Commissioners of Public Works in that city to construct an arched tunnel passageway or roadway under the same in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York on the line of Burnside Avenue, as now laid out, opened, and constructed, up to both sides of the aqueduct, so as to connect the lines of that avenue.

Senator Wray's—Fixing at 3½ per cent. the rate of interest on the New-York City Bronx Park Botannical Garden bonds.

Senator Guy's—Providing for separate reports or awards for damages and regarding the condemnation of lands for the new Third Avenue Harlem River Bridge in New-York City.

Assemblyman Austin's—Providing for an addition to Riverside Park, in New-York City, as follows: "Beginning at the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Riverside Avenue and running northerly for a distance of 450 feet, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street for a distance of 200 feet to the westerly side of the avenue known as Claremont Avenue, thence southerly along the westerly side of Claremont Avenue for a distance of 450 feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street for a distance of 200 feet to the Riverside Avenue to the point or place of beginning."

Assemblyman Adler's—Providing for additional auditors and deputy auditors in the New-York City Controller's Office to take effect immediately.

Assemblyman Mittnacht's—The Edward B. Kinney claim against New-York City.

Senator Ford's—Providing for an additional assistant clerk for the New-York Coroner's office.

Senator Foley's—Amending the charter of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York, and to authorize its appointment as general guardian of the person and property of infants under its care and control.

Senator Cantor's—Incorporating William T. Jenkins, Carter S. Cole, A. T. Talmadge, C. W. Hogan, and Cornelius Van Cott as the Merchant Marine Hospital Service.

Gov. Morton late this afternoon signed fifty-six bills, making eighty-eight in all, to-day. Among the new laws made public to-night are:

Assemblyman Adler—Providing for the payment of election officials at the special Assembly District election in New-York City in March.

Assemblyman Austin—Increasing to $300,000 the amount of New-York City Fire Department bonds, to be issued annually.

Senior Cantor—Relative to lands in New-York City devised to Lydia M. Dean.

Assemblyman Green—Regarding the vacating of judgments in New-York City.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing New-York City to audit a claim of Thomas MacKellar.

Senator Wray—Increasing from $250,000 to $500,000 the amount Brooklyn may spend annually for street improvements.

Assemblyman G. W. Wilson—Prohibiting railroads on Quincy and a number of other streets in Brooklyn without the consent of a majority of the property owners.

The Governor also signed bills exempting Brooklyn streets from railroads, without the consent of a majority of property owners.

MAY ESCAPE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Hewecker's Counsel Claim a Three-Year Limitation.

In the Criminal Part of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Brown, Henry Hewecker, a sailor, was charged with the murder of Henry J. Miller, mate of the schooner Rebecca J. Moulton, while the ship was lying in the Bay of Havana, Cuba, Jan. 17, 1892. Abram J. Rose, counsel for the accused, interposed a special plea that the prosecution was barred by the Statute of Limitations, it not being a willful murder and the prosecution not having been begun within three years of the time the crime is alleged to have been committed.

At the expiration of three years' imprisonment for killing a man in Cuba, Hewecker was claimed by and turned over to the United States Government authorities for the murder of Miller.

For the prosecution, Assistant United States District Attorney Kohler argued that the offense was murder and was committed within the jurisdiction of this country, although the victim died in Havana three days after the shooting. He also argued that the three-year clause did not affect the case, as the prisoner was, while in the Cuban jail, beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

Judge Brown took the briefs from both sides and reserved decision.

Movements of Our Warships.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The cruiser Charleston arrived at Nagasaki yesterday. The Olympia and the Detroit left Chefoo to-day, the former for Vladivostock and the latter for Yokohama.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND REORGANIZATION.

A Plan Adopted by More than Two-thirds of the First Mortgage Bondholders—Assessments on Second Mortgage Incomes and on Common Stock—Voting Trust to be Formed—Fixed Charges Scaled Down—Notes of Various Interests.

A plan of reorganization has been adopted by the holders of more than two-thirds of the Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit for first mortgage bonds of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad. Some important amendments to the original plan were suggested by the large foreign holders of the securities.

As the plan now stands, it provides for the issue of $4,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds, $5,500,000 first preferred 5 per cent. non-cumulative stock, $3,500,000 second preferred 4 per cent. non-cumulative stock, and $4,600,000 common stock. The new firsts will bear interest at 2 per cent. for two years, 3 per cent. for three years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, the bonds to run fifty years, and the first coupon to be payable July 1, 1897. Provision is made for an increase in the issue up to $5,000,000, to be devoted to the acquisition or construction of new mileage at not exceeding $6,000 bonds per mile. The amount of second preferred stock may also be increased to $5,000,000 for like purposes, the limit per mile being $9,000.

Control of the common stock is placed in the hands of a voting trust, in the interest of the first preferred stock, for five years. Should the first preferred stock pay full dividends for three consecutive years, the control is to rest with the first and second preferred stocks, and shall so continue for three years thereafter, after which all stocks shall be entitled to a full and equal vote. The following assessments are provided: On second mortgage income bonds, 6 per cent., for which 12 per cent. of first preferred stock is given; on common stock, 5 per cent., for which 6 per cent. first preferred stock is given.

The fixed annual charges of the company at present are $420,000. Under the reorganization the charges will be $80,000 for the first three years, (including charge on $500,000 reserved bonds;) $120,000 for the following five years, and $160,000 after eight years, and including 5 per cent. dividend on first preferred stock, total charges after eight years will be $410,000.

Dinner to William H. Joyce.

Frank Thomson, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines, gave a banquet at Cockerhill, Merion, Penn., last Tuesday night, in honor of William H. Joyce, the General Freight Agent of the road. The following well-known railroad men were invited to meet Mr. Joyce: George R. Blanchard, Commissioner Joint Traffic Association, New-York; H. J. Hayden, of the New-York Central, Chairman Board of Managers Joint Traffic Association; George G. Yochum, Third Vice President Erie Railroad; D. S. Gray, Pennsylvania Road; Orlando Smith of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; John B. Garrett, Third Vice President Lehigh Valley Railroad; W. P. Walker, Jr., Traffic Manager Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; M. Knight, Traffic Manager Wabash Railroad; Theodore Voorhees, First Vice President Reading Railroad; Charles E. Pugh, Third Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad; Capt. J. P. Green, Second Vice President; R. W. Downing, Controller; William J. Latta, General Agent; T. N. Ely, Chief of Motive Power; G. Y. Massey, Assistant General Solicitor; Robert W. Smith, Treasurer; John Thayer, Sr., and E. T. Postlethwaite, all of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Joyce will sail for Europe shortly, to be absent about two months.

Chicago and West Michigan.

Charles M. Heald, General Manager of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, in his annual report to the Directors calls attention to some of the needs of the road, as follows:

"The wooden bridge over the Grand River at Grand Rapids should be built with an iron structure upon stone abutments and piers this coming year. The present structure cannot be kept in condition for use much longer. Ten miles of new steel rail, seventy pounds to the yard, should be placed in the track during the coming year. The old steel released is badly needed to increase the length and improve the condition of passing and side tracks. All new steel provided for the main track should be laid in connection with tie plates. Our experience during the past year has demonstrated that tie plates will prolong the life of soft wood ties, and afford greater protection to our fast passenger trains upon curves and other places where braces have been used.

"New passenger stations are required at St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Zeeland, and White Cloud."

Northern Pacific in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day continued its hearings on the Hartman joint resolution to facilitate the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The two speakers were Congressmen Hyde of Washington and Tawney of Minnesota. Mr. Hyde claimed that the general interest of the people he represented demanded reorganization, although he and his personal friends might suffer from loss on unsecured claims. Notwithstanding this circumstance the reorganization would so promote the interests of his constituents that he felt it his duty to advocate the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Tawney directed his remarks principally to that provision of the resolution which provides that the land east of the Missouri River shall be sold at a price not to exceed $2.50 an acre. He asked the committee in that connection, to make such slight verbal amendments as may be necessary to effect this purpose. During this point the discussion of the resolution became general and the committee adjourned without any conclusion being reached.

Discussing Railway Topics.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—To-day's session of the eighth annual convention of State Railroad Commissioners with the Inter-State Commerce Commission was devoted to discussing the reports which had been presented yesterday from various committees. That on Government ownership was emphatically tabled. Additional reports were received upon safety appliances, pooling of freights, and division of earnings. Committees were appointed to report at the next convention upon railway statistics, uniform classification, railway legislation, powers, duties, and actual work accomplished by the several State Railroad Commissioners during the year, and safety appliances. It was decided to hold the next meeting in St. Louis in May, 1897.

Vice President Webb Goes Abroad.

H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad, sailed for Europe on the steamship Teutonic yesterday, accompanied by his wife. It is Mr. Webb's annual custom to spend five or six weeks abroad in May and June in leisurely travel, whereby he obtains much needed rest, and gains renewed vigor for an exacting and arduous Summer's work. President Depew starts on his vacation trip to Europe soon after Mr. Webb's return, and the latter is left practically alone in charge of the operation of the road. Mr. and Mrs. Webb expect to spend a good portion of their sojourn abroad in England, although other points of interest will be visited.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has issued a handsome Summer folder entitled "America's Great Resorts." It contains a map of uncommon artistic quality and practical value. All the leading resorts, both East and West, are represented in this folder, and the rates and time from New-York, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls approximately given. It will be found a convenient aid in arranging the details of a Summer trip.

—George B. Reeve, General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, who recently removed from Chicago to Montreal, has been presented by officials of various departments of the road with an album containing seventy-two large-sized and artistically executed photographs of the officials. The first picture in the album is of Mr. Reeve himself. It is on a solid plate of silver and on the back of it is a map of the Grand Trunk Railway.

—Timothy W. Hammond of Worcester, Mass., on April 1, completed his forty-ninth year of service as Treasurer of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company, and resigned the office. The resignation was read at a meeting of the Directors in Boston last week, and resolutions of respect adopted. Mr. Hammond is now eighty-two years old.

—At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, held in Pittsburg yesterday, the present Directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, gross earnings were $11,102,923; net earnings, $3,635,894; rental paid, $3,693,638; deficit, $57,743.

—A six-days' session of the Transcontinental Passenger Association was concluded in San Francisco last Tuesday. Half rates from Pacific coast points to all the National Conventions to be held in the East during the Summer were decided upon.

—Vice President Harrahan of the Illinois Central says: "We expect to have a through freight service into Louisville in operation over the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, about the 1st of June."

—Frank A. Jackson, formerly Freight Agent of the Atchison in Buffalo, has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Western Transit Company and Anchor Line, with headquarters in Cleveland.

—Notice is given by the Wisconsin Central that it will withdraw from the agreement of the Western lines to charge for the transportation of bicycles, and that it will carry the wheels free.

—C. P. Huntington has returned to Washington for the purpose of watching the action of Congress in the Pacific railroads matters. He is hopeful that the Funding bill will pass.

—A. L. Cary, the special master who is to sell the Northern Pacific Road under foreclosure next month is now in New-York conferring about Northern Pacific affairs.

—Milton M. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is an enthusiastic bicyclists. He was arrested a few days ago for riding his wheel on the sidewalks.

—The total assessed valuation of railroad property in Kansas for 1896, including telegraph, Pullman, and Wagner cars, is $59,341,535, which is $162,119 less than for 1895.

—Cable from London says that J. Pierpont Morgan has placed $6,500,000 new Northern Pacific 4 per cent. bonds with a leading firm there.

—A new private car for Vice President Joseph Wood of the Pennsylvania, has just been completed in Columbus, Ohio.

—This is the last day for depositing Reading securities with J. P. Morgan & Co. under the reorganization plan.

—Gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the second week in May show an increase of $10,430.

—H. B. Cady has been appointed Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway Stock Yards in Montreal.

—Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, is now in Chicago.

THOUGHT SHE WAS SUPERREFINED

A Lawyer's Story of Why Mrs. Sternberger's Marriage Was Unhappy.

Justice Truax heard argument yesterday in the application of Louis Sternberger to have the question of the custody of his children, Robert S. and Maria, determined by the Supreme Court. Joseph H. Choate appeared for Mrs. Birdie S. Sternberger and Mr. Zabriskie for Louis Sternberger.

The boy, Robert, is seven years old, and an application in habeas corpus proceedings was made last November by Mrs. Sternberger to have him restored to her. The father had taken the boy away as he was returning home from school. The case was decided in Mrs. Sternberger's favor by Justice Ingraham, who ordered that the boy be restored to his mother. The question of the custody of the second child, Maria, then came up, and the whole question of the custody of the children was left to a referee, W. H. Willis. Mr. Willis reported that the mother should have the children. An arrangement was then made between the parties by which the father was to be permitted to visit the children.

Mr. Zabriskie said that the circumstances of the case were peculiar. The wife of Louis Sternberger had not received a decree of separation, nor had any action been taken by the one against the other. She had simply gone from her home last November and taken the children with her. Habeas corpus relief was never intended to cover the case of a woman who had arrogated to herself a guardianship that was contrary to law.

Mrs. Sternberger, he said, was the daughter of Solomon Stern, a rich merchant in this city. She was a woman of considerable refinement, a student of philosophy, psychology, higher literature, law, and pedagogy. In appearance she was very attractive. For the first three years of their married life she had admitted that her husband treated her with every kindness. He was devoted to the arts of painting and music. She began to express a feeling of disappointment after they had been married a year. She could not describe why this should be, but said her husband did not understand her, as she was afflicted with a sense of superrefinement.

"Mrs. Sternberger," said Mr. Zabriskie, "began to keep a diary, in which she recorded everything of a disagreeable character which occurred to her. No right-thinking woman would keep such a record. In this dissatisfied, inexplicable condition she continued until the Autumn of 1890. The root she had been planting then began to grow, and, although unpleasantness characterized the conditions which existed between them, there had been nothing disgraceful or discreditable done by Mr. Sternberger.

"She determined to bring about a separation by some means. Mr. Sternberger was not making so much money, and she said she was tired of his two-dollar business. She added that she would take the children to Europe. Then a lawyer whom she had consulted wrote to Mr. Sternberger, who called at the lawyer's office. There he was told of a number of his misdoings, and it was suggested to him that a separation should be arranged."

The case was adjourned to Saturday afternoon.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 20.—Passed East—Steam yachts Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Cosette, F. T. Osgood.

Passed West—Steam yacht Katrina, Serey F. Noyes. Schooner yacht Sachem, Frederick T. Adams. Sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

The English one-rater Shrimp, C. E. Pratt, was launched from Piepgras's yard, and is fitting out.

Keep's Shirts.

The difference between Keep's shirts and other shirts isn't so much in the quality of the goods as it is in the way they are made. They don't rip out on the shoulders, buttonholes don't stretch and wear out right away. The making is as good as the muslin, and that's the best there is. Made to measure, six for $9, unlid.; six for $10, ld. Ready-to-wear, $1.50.

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TUMBLING OVER HEDGES

BUT TWO STEEPLECHASERS WENT THE WHOLE ROUTE.

Trainers Handicapped by Inability to School Horses over the Course—A Lot of Tumbles the Result of This Policy—Brookdale Had to be Killed After Her Leg Was Broken in a Jump—A Spirited Hurdle Race.

It was nothing like as successful a day's sport that the New-York Steeplechase Association furnished yesterday at Morris Park as that of a week ago. The two steeplechases were little short of farces. In that for maidens all but one—Marble—fell, and one of them—Brookdale—received injuries that were fatal. In the other chase two of the three starters came to grief before the course was run. Rodman was too good a jumper to fall, but he was "hog fat" and in no condition to race against such a seasoned and good chaser as The Peer, one of the best cross-country animals in America. The Peer "came a cropper," but his jockey was able to remount and win the race without being obliged to relinquish the lead he had taken early in the hunt.

The public, to whom the association must look for support, were treated in a most cavalier fashion by the management. One week ago the price of admission was fixed at $1 for gentlemen and half that sum for ladies. Yesterday, without any preliminary announcement of the fact, the price of admission was doubled. People growled vigorously, as they had a right to do, for the association had "sold them a gold brick," as the politicians and bunko men put it. The character of the sport certainly did not warrant such an increase of admission fees, and the ring in the pool to operate against the management on future racing days, if they have any. It was certainly very poor business policy.

Of the racing little can be said in praise. The promises of the opening day of the meeting were not at all fulfilled. There is a hilly and absurd and foolish rule which prohibits the use of the steeplechase course by horses being schooled for the sport. There is absolutely no sense or reason in this. It is the sheerest nonsense to expect horses to run successfully over a course they know nothing about, unless it is the design of the managers to have on each race day such a series of accidents as occurred yesterday. There is no other place than Morris Park in America for the instruction of jumpers over such obstacles. So foolish a rule could only emanate from brains which showed such a lack of business acumen as to expect the public to come to their races under false pretenses as to the price for admission. A modicum of brains mingled with a heap of money and much style is sometimes a good thing to have in a family.

Steeplechases had better be abolished at once, or else the courses over which they are to be run opened to trainers of jumpers, so that their horses can have proper schooling, even at the expense of a few dollars for returfing. Steeplechasing received a very black eye yesterday, because such a policy has not been pursued in the past. The Westchester Association should step in and either forbid steeplechasing by maiden horses or else compel the opening of the course to the jumpers for proper schooling. The special schooling ground that is provided is of no use. The course to be run over should be the course used in training.

Tom Moore and Scud had the opening run over the hurdles between them, though there were three other starters. It was a pretty race for a time between the pair. At the end Tom Moore ran away from the other and won rather handily. Red Cloud, who for half a mile acted as if he was going to run away from all the rest and opened up a big lead, collapsed so completely at the end that he was absolutely last at the finish.

Harry Payne Whitney won the first race of his career on the turf, with Marble, as the old Pilsa gelding that could have been the flat at any distance or in any company—is now called. Marble had the Irish rider, Mr. Persse, in the saddle, and was further assisted by the fact that every other horse that started fell before the journey was half accomplished. He won by five minutes from Plushing, the only animal besides Marble that managed to crawl over the course.

Jake Shipsey, the favorite for the race, stumbled and blundered as if he had never been on a steeplechase course, which is possibly a fact, and was the first of the lot to collapse. Then, after Flushing and Pow Wow had fallen, Brookdale went into second place.

But at the next to the last hurdle Savage either fell or was thrown out of her saddle, and that cost Brookdale her life. With Savage unseated, the mare started down the field on a run home. Getting out of the course, she ran down into the wedge-shaped bit of turf that seperates the main track from the Eclipse course. Thus caught in a trap, she attempted to clear the high fence into the Eclipse track, jumped sideways, and landed so as to break one of her fore legs short off above the knee. A few minutes later, after what had seemed to the crowd that watched the sufferings of the beast, an interminable delay, a bullet sent into her brain between her eyes put an end to her sufferings.

Meantime the other horses had been remounted and started for home in order to get the second money. Pow Wow seemed to have this safely, when she again fell, at the same hedge at which Brookdale had either fallen or been thrown down. She lay prostrate for so long a time that it was supposed that she, too, had been killed. That accident gave Flushing a chance to get home, get the second money, and win the place bets for the crowd of Long Island Country Club people who had backed the animal both ways.

Jake Shipsey could not be induced to get over the sticks after Chandler had shaken himself together, and was led away to the stables. When Flushing had finished and gone from the track, Pow Wow, who had simply been stunned, was gotten to her feet and led away to her stable. So the casualties only footed up one horse killed and a badly shaken-up lot of jockeys. Savage, who rode Brookdale, was suspended for the meeting, for what reason was clear only to the Stewards. They may have believed that he purposely fell out of Brookdale's saddle.

Lander is very much of a humorist, for, after this farce, his band played a dirge, which was followed by the playing of Sullivan's "Lost Chord."

The Peer, as has been stated, won the Empire Steeplechase without the least bit of trouble. He fell at the last Liverpool jump away out on the hill on the last time around the course, but he had such a commanding lead that Brazill was able to catch and remount him and win very easily. Rodman, in spite of his lack of condition, stood up all through the race, and jumped as beautifully as ever. But he was beaten a quarter of a mile. The only other starter, May Blossom, got a fall at the Liverpool jump the first time around the course. McInerney caught and remounted her and ran clear around the course to this jump again. There the mare refused to make the attempt to clear it, though her rider tried her a dozen time or more. She had finally to be led back to the stable and lost the third money, which she might have won. She trotted very lame when being led off the field.

A cracking good finish was the result of the race for the Westchester Hurdle Handicap at two miles, between Southerner and Annie Bishop, the latter an added starter. After running well together the greater part of the journey, this pair had a head-and-head fight all through the last quarter of a mile of the route. Southerner was given the verdict, though the race was so close that persons in the grand stand were about evenly divided as to which of the horses won.

The second race of the absurdly named Amphibious Serial Highweight Flat Race Handicap series was won by Mirage, who won the first of them a week ago. Taral, who rode the winner, deserves as much credit as does the horse, for he took good care that the waiting race that Chandler rode on Rubicon was such a waiting race as was sure to beat him. Rubicon was a hot favorite, but was beaten easily enough. Chandler waited too long with him, and was outgeneraled by Taral. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:20.
1—Tom Moore, W. B. Jennings's b. h., 4 years, by The Bard-Tara, 145 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Chandler)
2—Scud, Goughacres Stable's gr. g., 4, 142, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sprague)
3—Kilkenny, Mr. Chamblet's br. h., aged, 158, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Mr. Persse)
Won by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.
Mars Chan, 5, 154, 7 to 1, (Tallman,) and Red Cloud, aged, 158, 8 to 1, (Rowan,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. For maidens. Two miles. Time—4:07.
1—Marble, H. P. Whitney's br. g., 5 years, by Long Taw-Pisa, 152 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Mr. Persse)
2—Flushing, J. H. McCauley's ch. g., 5, 159, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(C. Hueston)
Jake Shipsey, 140, 8 to 5, (Chandler,) Pow Wow, 138, 6 to 1, (Bracken,) and Brookdale, 138, 12 to 1, (Savage,) all started, but fell, Brookdale being killed.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase. Empire State Handicap. Three miles and a half. Time—8:09.
1—The Peer, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., aged, by Joe Hooker-Clara L., 157 pounds, 1 to 2.....(Brazill)
2—Rodman, F. Gebhard's ch. g., aged, 148, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(M. Lynch)
Won by a canter; ½ of a mile.
May Blossom, 5, 135, 4 to 1, (McInerney,) fell and did not go the course.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdles. Westchester Handicap. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:48.
1—Southerner, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, by Elias Lawrence, dam unknown, 150 pounds, even and 1 to 2.....(Veach)
2—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke's ch. m., 7, 140, 8 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(C. Callahan)
3—Addie, H. Warnke's b. m., aged, 143, 6 to 1.....(Lynch)
Won by a nose; twenty lengths between second and third.
Winship, 5, 155, 3 to 1, (Chandler,) and Adelbert, aged, 138, 8 to 1, (Brazil,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—On the flat. Amphibious Serial Highweight Handicap. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.
1—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. h., 4 years, by Cyclops-All Hope, 134 pounds, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 145, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Chandler)
3—Pay or Play, F. Burlew's b. h., 5, 123, 7 to 1.....(Griffin)
Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.
Fugitive, 4, 121, 8 to 1, (Ballard;) Sabilla, 4, 122, 10 to 1, (Littlefield,) and The Sage, 4, 112, 20 to 1, (Gifford,) also ran

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—La Femme de Claude—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Bohemian Girl—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slave—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts —11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Little Duke—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Paterson—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
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The Democratic Party's Opportunity.

From The New-London (Conn.) Telegraph.

While one paper takes a doleful view of the Democratic situation it is pleasant to observe that THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which is pretty sure to say nothing that cannot be proved to be so, is certain the Republican situation offers a grand opportunity to the Democrats. Any way, the proper thing is for the party to make a good fight. Half the battle is in impressing the other side. Once the Democrats begin to wilt in advance there is no use in fighting. It is either side's victory until November. The hopes of the Democrats ought not to go down as the thermometer rises.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	49	54	59
6 A. M.	49	53	58
9 A. M.	55	59	62
12 M.	60	59	64
4 P. M.	57	55	62
6 P. M.	57	53	60
9 P. M.	57	50	57
12 P. M.	55	52	57

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 59.88
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 56.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 55.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 61.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A CAMPAIGN OF FALSE PRETENSES.

Mr. WARNER MILLER's curious explosion in favor of McKINLEY may fairly be attributed to a desire to antagonize Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT. These eminent ex-Senators are much opposed to each other, and justly so. That Mr. PLATT is for any person or thing is a specious argument for Mr. MILLER why he should be against it. But it is really no reason why Mr. MILLER should violently deny the statements of Mr. PLATT to be statements of fact when in truth they are. When Mr. PLATT sets forth the reasons for believing that the fluid and flabby intellect of McKINLEY is more likely to "jell" in favor of unsound money than of sound money, and gives chapter and verse for so believing, the case is not fairly met by the other ex-Senator with mere denunciation of the charges against McKINLEY as "untruthful, unfounded, outrageous, and unjust." To talk in this way about accusations so founded, whoever is the accuser, argues a certain imperviousness to facts. We have noticed this before in Mr. MILLER, as when he showed a desire to extend the Herkimer Sabbath over the State of New-York without knowing what the Herkimer Sabbath was, and when he continued to maintain that it was the beauty of holiness, even after THE TIMES had shown him in detail that it consisted largely of Mother Hubbards and the side door.

But the present question is one of much wider import, for it concerns the validity of every contract made and the prospects of every business undertaking entered upon throughout the United States. What McKINLEY individually thinks about the currency or any other subject is a matter of no consequence whatever. What the Republican candidate for the Presidency, if he is nominated and elected, will do about the currency is a matter of very great consequence to every man, woman, and child in the country. Will he sign a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at twice its value, should such a bill be presented to him? Will he sign a bill providing for the purchase and storage of silver at twice its value? These are the questions to which the people have a right to an answer from the man who asks their suffrages. These are the questions which McKINLEY, by the advice of counsel, refuses to answer upon the ground that his answer might render him unpopular.

It is a curious proof of the degradation of our politics that a candidate for the Presidency can imitate the tactics of a criminal on the witness stand and be extensively applauded for so doing. McKINLEY is openly running a campaign of false pretenses. Some of his supporters are to be swindled. In the "silver States" it is represented that it is the sound-money men who support him who are to be swindled, because McKINLEY "is at heart for silver." In the sound-money States it is represented, with equal assurance and authority, that it is the silver men who are to be swindled, because McKINLEY is really in favor of honest money. But upon both sides it is not merely admitted, but enthusiastically proclaimed, that McKINLEY is going to deceive and betray some of his supporters. And McKINLEY himself suffers this campaign of false pretenses to go on and hopes to reap the benefit of the necessary misunderstanding of his position on one side or on the other.

It is not only a very pitiable picture of Republican politics that is thus presented—it is a very depressing autographic portrait of a pitiable politician. Neither McKINLEY nor anybody in his behalf has denied that the reason he conceals his opinions, if he has any, about the currency is the hope that by concealing them he may swindle somebody into supporting him who would not support him if he came out like a man and said what he meant. The attempt to represent such a trimmer, not only as a crafty politician, but as a popular hero, is an insult to the American people. The present President of the United States owes his Presidency to the fact that he is not a trimmer, and that, while his nomination was still in doubt, he spoke out upon this very silver question and gave his fellow-citizens to understand what he thought and what, if he were President, he would do. It is curious that this example should not have occurred to McKINLEY or any of the other Republican politicians who have been concealing their political opinions as if they were ashamed or afraid of them. McKINLEY may succeed in fooling the silver Republicans or the sound-money Republicans, as the case may be. But it would be contrary to all experience if he succeeded in fooling "all the people."

LET IT BE GILMAN UNANIMOUSLY.

The Jasper party in the Board of Education missed a valuable opportunity yesterday. The mention of the name of President GILMAN in connection with the Superintendency of Schools opened to them a comfortable line of retreat. All personal and official obligations to JASPER they have discharged. They have supported him at the expense of their own reputations. The best sentiment of the city is against JASPER. It was time for them to throw him overboard.

The announcement that President GILMAN might leave Johns Hopkins to accept the office was a surprise to everybody. It was a joyful surprise to those friends of the city schools who have been wearily striving to raise the educational system of New-York to the standard of cities smaller and less rich. The Jasper men in the Board of Education should instantly have made President GILMAN their candidate. It was too good a chance to be missed—for the city and for them. And the great good fortune of getting so distinguished an educator for the head of the school system would have excused everything. Even JASPER would not have had the hardihood to reproach them for deserting him.

They retreated, but awkwardly. The splitting up of the Superintendent's functions merely to give JASPER something to do, since a more competent man must be put in charge of the real educational work, is a crude proposition which looks as if there were some spite in it. It was unworthy of the board.

We hope the twelve members who tried to save JASPER by voting for this foolish device will think better of it and vote solidly for GILMAN at the adjourned meeting next Tuesday.

THE ANNUAL EXCUSE.

A good record needs no explanation, and the address issued by the Republican State Committee "pointing with pride" at the achievements of the Legislature is in the nature of an excuse which carries its own accusation. It is silent upon some of the most inexcusable deeds of the session, like the passage of the Albany Police Commission bill and others like it, and the failure to do anything to strengthen civil service reform or for the protection of elections from corrupt practices, to improve legislative methods, or promote better municipal government.

The address is, indeed, devoted chiefly to defending "two measures of prime importance," one of which would have needed no defense if it had been properly dealt with, and the other of which is indefensible. The Greater New-York bill ought never to have been regarded as a party measure. It was not actually made so, and was not passed by Republican votes alone, but the "persistant opposition" referred to in the address was mainly due to the effort to make it cover partisan schemes. If it had been left in its original shape, and there had been no designs for establishing State commissions for local administration pending the consolidation, the opposition would have amounted to little. These designs were known, if not openly avowed, and they created the apprehensions which gave strength to the opposing force. The Senate amendment which limited the time of the commission added to the difficulty of passing the bill, and the fear that PLATT would shape the charter legislation was almost the sole ground of resistance. It is still the one source of distrust as to what the commission and the next Legislature may do. If the bill had been left in its original form and supported in a straightforward way, with a view to securing the most competent commission and the best government for the enlarged city, there would have been no trouble in passing it, and little criticism. The Republican majority deserves no credit in the matter, and is responsible for the lack of entire satisfaction with the result.

The other measure of "prime importance" which required explanation was the Raines liquor law, but no adequate excuse is offered for it. The three beneficial results claimed are that it created a State revenue, reduced the number of saloons, and removed the saloon from political influence. It created a State revenue by taking away from local revenues, which is not a gain in itself to those who pay, but it took away unequally, making cities pay for the relief of rural communities, which is rank injustice. If it results in a reduction of the number of saloons, the same effect could have been produced by a high license fee, or by a tax that would be retained for the benefit of the communities in which it was collected, or at any rate which was equitable in its operation. A reduction in the number of saloons could have been accomplished as effectually by a just law as by an unjust one.

The claim that this bill "removed the saloon from political influence" is ludicrous in view of the fact that the main purpose of it was to make the liquor traffic the basis of a political machine extending over the whole State, and exercising its influence for one party everywhere through its power in enforcing the peculiar requirements of the law. How much this influence will amount to and how much good it will do the party that seeks to benefit by it remain to be seen. The machine is not in full working order yet.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S STATEMENT.

There is plainly fight left in the "Great Catholic Church." The letter of Cardinal GIBBONS, which we published Tuesday, contains a carefully veiled and wholly decorous threat, but a threat nevertheless. "Much as I would regret," he says, "the entire identification of any religious body as such with any political party, I am convinced that the members of a religious body whose rights, civil and religious, are attacked, will naturally and unanimously espouse the cause of the party which has the courage openly to avow the principles of civil and religious liberty accorded by the Constitution. Patience," he adds, "is a virtue. But it is not the only virtue. When pushed too far it may degenerate into pusillanimity."

This is a statement that may come as a surprise to the leaders of the American Protective Association, who have rather rashly assumed that they were to do all the fighting, and that their "rights," as they regard them, were the only rights involved. We do not feel free to accept Cardinal GIBBONS's assertion that the Catholic Church "has never used or perverted its acknowledged power by seeking to make politics subserve its own advancement." In National affairs, that is true. In local affairs, it may be wholly true as to the action of the Church and its regularly constituted authorities. As to what has actually been done by individuals in the interest of the Church, and with such assent and support as no one can precisely define, but which has been assumed, we should not like to try to prove that the Cardinal is strictly accurate. But whatever may have been the case in the past, we know of no rational man, well informed and with a cool head, who has any fear of the influence either of the Catholic Church or of Catholics as such upon public policy. On the other hand, it would be easy to show evidence of the way in which the spirit of the members and of those in authority in the Church has been very strongly affected and very clearly modified by the influence of American life. Cardinal GIBBONS's own history is a long, interesting, and instructive volume of just such evidence.

It was in the first third of the present century that WILLIAM H. SEWARD threw down the gauntlet to the political ancestors of the A. P. A., and declared open war upon proscription for religious opinion. He had a hard time of it for a while, but the calm courage and intrepid fairness with which he waged the fight are among his best titles to the fame of a statesman. Were he living to-day, his voice would be clear and strong in denouncing the narrowness and bigotry that still prevail in a portion—happily a small portion—of the great party he did so much to create.

THE TRANSVAAL PRISONERS.

It does not seem to be clear what commutation has been ordered of the sentences of the prisoners in the Transvaal originally condemned to death on their own pleas of guilty. A sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years, if it has in fact been pronounced, can scarcely be intended to be executed. The crime of the prisoners was really political, and the Council, in considering it, should have been, and probably was, actuated by a desire to make it exemplary rather than merely punitive. It is the right and the duty of the burghers to protect themselves against invasions such as that of JAMESON's, instigated as it was by the men in their hands. JAMESON's raid cost many lives, and it would not be magnanimity, but maudlin weakness, to invite another by inflicting merely nominal penalties upon the promoters of this. But, nevertheless, it can scarcely be intended that the convicts shall serve out their sentences. They are held in a manner as political prisoners, really as hostages for the good behavior of Britons outside the jurisdiction of the Transvaal. If no more revolutions or raids are attempted, it is to be expected that they will be released after a comparatively short time, on condition of their leaving the country.

But while it would be impolitic for the Boers to show a vindictive spirit in the treatment of these men, the Boers would be very foolish to allow themselves to be influenced by the opinion of the British organs of the Chartered Company. These organs encouraged the rebellion in the Transvaal and the raid of JAMESON and continued to denounce the Boers until KRUEGER reduced them to temporary silence by the production of the telegrams showing that the raid was the result of a plot by the South Africa Company. Now they are finding their voices again. The London Times, about the most unscrupulous of them all, warns the Boers that an exemplary punishment of the revolutionists will not "make for peace." But it is unlikely that the Government of the republic will pay much attention to the admonitions of The London Times.

AVERSION TO JURY DUTY.

The protracted effort to obtain a jury for the second trial of Mrs. FLEMING has given rise to the familiar criticism of the defects of the system, the laxity in the judicial procedure, the latitude and quality of the questioning of talesmen, and the subterfuges adopted to escape service. We are likely to be rid of most of the causes of complaint when the new system of special juries for such cases is brought into operation, and it is also to be hoped that the trials will then be so conducted that service upon juries will not be so burdensome and distasteful.

Those who answer questions with an evident desire to escape serving have been much blamed for shirking a public duty, but this particular duty has become a very unpleasant one for the class of citizens best fitted to perform it, and the questioning to which they are subject affords an easy way of escape. In fact, there is naturally a strong desire to escape any protracted questioning of the kind to which they are subject if a deciding answer can be made at the beginning.

These sensational trials have become so interminably drawn out, and juries are so wearied and bored with a mass of prolix and conflicting testimony from the expert and the inexpert and with the wrangles of lawyers who try to befog the case rather than to make the issue clear, that it has become a serious tax upon the citizen who has other "business and desires" to pursue.

What with questions about capital punishment, circumstantial evidence, expert testimony, and impressions already formed about the merits of the case, almost anybody who is averse to serving on a jury in one of these cases can get off without much of a wrench to his conscience. In fact, he may easily be led to think that he ought not to serve when that is just what he wishes to think.

It is to be hoped that the new special-jury system will not only rid us of these preliminary scenes of jury getting, but will so improve the character of criminal trials as to make this kind of public service less distasteful. None but men free from statutory disqualifications and possessed of intelligence and integrity will be drawn upon. There will be no ignorance and prejudice to pander to and the ordinary tricks and wiles of criminal lawyers will be ineffective.

When prosecuting officers and counsel for defendants do not fight for the composition of the jury and know that they have men before them who are not to be easily confused or misled, they will change their methods for the better, and the whole court proceedings will be lifted to a level of decency and dignity.

"BLACKLISTING" IN ENGLAND.

A decision as to the rights of trades unions has just been rendered in England that is of more than usual importance. A firm of builders, Messrs. TROLLOPE, had employed several men who were not members of the union, or London Building Trades Federation, and had refused to discharge them, whereupon the federation had issued a large poster, three feet by two feet, in yellow, with heavy black border, called "TROLLOPE's Blacklist," containing the names of the non-union men. The Messrs. TROLLOPE brought suit to restrain the publication of the poster and to secure damages. They won their suit, got their injunction and a verdict of $2,500 against the "individual defendants," who appear to have been the officers of the "federation."

The jury held that "the 'blacklist' was published by the defendants; that it was not published bona fide for the purpose of protecting the interests of the association, but maliciously to compel Messrs. TROLLOPE to dismiss" the non-union men "who were under contracts to serve them; that it was published vindictively; that it was calculated to injure, and did injure, Messrs. TROLLOPE and their workmen." It will be seen that in this suit it is not denied that members of a trades union may refuse to work with those who are not members, nor is it denied that they may inform their own members in any proper way as to the facts—that is, as to what firms are employing non-union men and what men are so employed. But there they must stop. They cannot act "maliciously" in any manner conspicuously to bring odium on either the firms or the non-union employés.

The line is, in theory, rather hard to draw. In practice it is likely to be plain enough. Almost any one can clearly interpret for himself the rule laid down by the Judge in this case: "No man has a right to do a thing, even a thing within his rights, maliciously for the purpose of injuring his neighbor." And the same principle, carried back a little further, on both sides, would save a deal of trouble. If both parties would but try to avoid causes of difference, and, in order to do so, would establish means of frequent and constant conference as to mutual or common interests, all concerned would profit by it.

Next Tuesday ought to be a halcyon day for the Virginia stogie, the North Carolina cheroot, and the Connecticut wrapper. If Gen. WEYLER and his Government do not change their minds, in the meantime, the exportation of Cuban tobacco will cease on that day. Well, there are some things Americans would miss even more than real Havana cigars and Honradez chips for cigarettes and pipes. Very good and very expensive cigars are now made from tobacco grown here, and descended from many generations of American-born tobacco. Moreover, the annual consumption of cigars has fallen off something like 700,000,000, and the makers of favorite brands of pipe tobacco and the popular cigarettes have no dealings with the war-despoiled island. WEYLER and the infant King of Spain will not change the sentiments of a single American citizen by depriving the United States of Cuban tobacco. Some importers will suffer, and all the Cuban cigar-makers who have been employed in this country to manufacture Havana tobacco will go home to join in the fight against WEYLER.

The city ordinances restricting reckless driving are so rarely enforced that probably many persons who read Acting Chief of Police CORTRIGHT's instructions to precinct commanders to enforce them strictly then learned for the first time of their existence. New-York is peculiarly a city in which a pedestrian seems to have no rights which a driver of horses is bound to respect. The truckmen and the coachmen alike treat humble persons who walk with contempt, and not only drive at as rapid a rate of speed as they can, but, in case of a block of vehicles in a thoroughfare, seem to take delight in so crowding together as to make crossing as difficult as possible. They do these things differently in Boston, where one meek-looking policeman, who invariably wears rubber overshoes and carries an umbrella in rainy weather, so regulates traffic at the crowded intersection of Tremont and School Streets that folks who go afoot can cross leisurely. When a truckman there disregards an officer's signal he is compelled to stop and back his horses, and is in danger of arrest, too. Policemen in New-York detailed to keep crossings clear for pedestrians seem to regard that duty as beneath their dignity. As for fast driving, it has become so great a menace to public safety here that the action of the Police Board yesterday in the case of an officer who had disregarded his duty in this matter was timely.

To Mr. McKINLEY, in the agony of "courtin'," with apologies to the late JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL:

"He stood a spell on one foot fust,
Then stood a spell on t'other,
An' on which one he felt the wust,
He couldn't ha' told ye, nuther."

MRS. ABBOTT'S MEMORABLE LIFE.

Under Her Inspiration Her Husband's Home Books Were Published.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. May 20.—Mrs. John S. C. Abbott, widow of the historian, died Monday at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. Horatio Ladd in Fishkill Village. She was eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Abbott was of New-England birth and family, and a native of Boston. Her father, Abner Bourne, was one of the public-spirited merchant citizens of Boston at the beginning of this century.

She was married at an early age to the Rev. John S. C. Abbott during his first pastorate of the Congregational Church in Roxbury, Mass., and inspired him at that time to write the "Mother at Home," in 1834, which is said to have probably entered more homes than any other English book, except the Bible. It has been published in many languages. In the next year her husband published the "Child at Home," which had a large circulation in America.

Mrs. Abbott was a constant and valuable aid to her husband in his literary labors, although she had the care of a large family. Many of the fifty-four volumes Dr. Abbott wrote were transcribed and indexed by her pen. The "Letters of Napoleon at St. Helena" were entirely of her translation.

Mrs. Abbott was a hospitable and social woman, who attracted young and old. She was a tireless worker in the New-England parishes of which Dr. Abbott was pastor, in the Abbott Institution for Young Ladies in New-York City, in which he was the pioneer in the higher education of young women in this country; Roxbury, Worcester, and Nantucket, and the college towns of Brunswick, Me., and New-Haven, Conn., and other places to which her husband was called, were busy fields for her. Many college students of Bowdoin and Yale will remember with much pleasure her receptions and home life.

Dr. Abbott was a member of the famous class in Bowdoin which gave to American literature the names of Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Cheever. Mrs. Abbott is survived by five daughters and one son—Mrs. Oliver Johnson, Mrs. Horatio O. Ladd, Miss Ellen W. Abbott of Fishkill, Mrs. E. S. Mead, and Mrs. Albert H. Buck of New-York, and Gorham D. Abbott of Winsted.

SHORT TREASURY LOANS REFUSED.

Professions and Votes Still Far Apart in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Senate had an interesting debate to-day on a proposition which has been repeatedly made and favored by members of all parties, and which has never yet been offered in such a way as to secure its enactment. The proposition was to authorize the issue of short-term Treasury certificates to cover temporary deficiencies in the revenue. It came to-day from Senator Gorman in the form of an amendment to the Fortifications bill, authorizing the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of $100,000,000 in 3 per cent. certificates, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years. Such a measure has been several times recommended by Secretary Carlisle, and was embodied in the Republican Bond bill which passed the House last December, but it was supported by only nine Senators to-day.

Senator Gorman made the proposition as a means of meeting the immense appropriations of the present Congress, which he put at $600,000,000 for a single fiscal year. This brought Senator Sherman to his feet with a defense of the Republican policy and a renewal of his offer to put a tax on tea and coffee, if necessary to raise revenue. He wanted to take up the Dingley Tariff bill again, but Senator Gorman warned him that that measure was never intended to be passed, and that if Congress adjourned without providing revenue the responsibility would be upon those who controlled legislation.

Senator Mills succeeded in having the amendment laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 9. Senator Frye of Maine was the only Republican who voted against the motion, but the other negative votes included two silver men, Cockrell of Missouri and Daniel of Virginia. This would seem to indicate that if the sound-money men could be brought together upon a plan for protecting the Treasury by granting the authority for short-term loans, enough silver Democrats might be obtained to make a majority of the Senate.

CLERGYMEN FOR NEWPORT.

Who Will Officiate at All Saints' Chapel This Summer.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20.—There was announced to-day a partial list of clergymen who will officiate at All Saints' Chapel this season, where most of the cottagers worship. It is as follows:

June 14, the Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of Providence; June 21, the Rev. George Herbert Patterson of Portsmouth; June 28, July 5 and 12, the Rev. Dr. William Kirkus of New-Jersey; July 19, the Rev. Emory H. Porter of Newport; Aug. 9 and 16, the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island; Sept. 6 and 13, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Sept. 21 and 27, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy of New-York and S. Horatio Whitwell of Boston opened their Newport villas to-day. W. S. Hills and Mrs. E. H. Alexander of New-York arrived at Conanicut for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who recently purchased the Fairman Rogers villa, arrived from New-York to-night to inspect the place. Mrs. Gertrude V. C. Hamilton, Edward S. Willing, and Mrs. C. H. Berryman of New-York are also here.

Trying to Debar Foreign Doctors.

A Paris dispatch in The London Standard says that the agitation of the French medical students against foreigners does not seem to be wearing itself out, but, on the contrary, is increasing every day. The Paris students are not better satisfied than the students in the provincial schools with Dr. Brouardel's measure, by which the foreigners, who are now not admitted into the Paris University, crowd those of Montpellier and other French towns.

They contend that it makes no difference whether foreigners are excluded from the Paris medical schools if they are allowed to take their degree in other French universities, for they thus acquire the right of practicing in France. What they demand is not that foreigners should be excluded from the medical colleges, but that they should be debarred from competing with them after obtaining their degree. With this object in view, 218 of the 239 medical students attached to the Paris hospitals have signed the following petition, just presented to the Government:

"That a foreigner shall be permitted to study in any French medical school, but the degree of Doctor shall only be conferred on him in his character of foreigner, and shall not confer on him the right to practice in France. No foreigner shall be permitted to exercise the medical profession in France unless he has become a naturalized French citizen, performed his military service in France, and obtained the degree of Bachelor."

Keystone in England's Arch of Empire.

From The Saturday Review.

Numerically weak in South Africa, we Britons are strong because we stand for progress and civilization and justice. But if our Government in this matter deliberately plays partisan, it will lay the foundation stone of a South African republic that will quickly assimilate all the States lying between Cape Town and the Zambesi. Nor should it be forgotten by any Englishman that the imperial control of the cape is the keystone in our arch of empire. Table Bay as a naval station and a sanatorium for troops gives us command of India and the East, Australia and New-Zealand. If we lose the cape, we shall infallibly lose India and Australasia, and we should remember always that in Cape Colony there are two Dutch settlers for every English settler.

NONE WILL SUFFER DEATH

SENTENCES OF THE REFORM COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN COMMUTED.

The Four Leaders Condemned to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment—Many of the Prisoners Are to be Released at Once, and Others Are to Have Their Freedom After a Few Months—Nearly Threescore of the Cases Disposed Of.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has been received by the Government, in which it is announced that the Transvaal authorities have reached a decision in the cases of fifty-nine of the members of the Reform Union who were recently convicted in connection with the conspiracy against the South African Republic, and were sentenced to imprisonment, fine, and banishment.

A number of these prisoners will be released immediately, and others will be given their freedom at the expiration of three months, while a part of those still remaining in custody will be allowed to renew their requests for a cancellation of their sentences after five months shall have elapsed, and four of the condemned men will be given the same privilege at the end of a year from the date of their sentences.

That portion of the judgment of the Court imposing a fine upon the convicted men will stand, but the banishment clause will be suspended provided the prisoners give their word of honor not to interfere in future in the politics of the republic. The names of the prisoners whose sentences have thus been reduced are at present kept secret.

As regards Col. Frank W. Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, and John Hays Hammond, the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were condemned to death for high treason against the Transvaal, Gov. Robertson's dispatch says their sentences have been commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, with a provision for their future commutation. These cases will be considered by the Executive Council of the Transvaal next week.

Gov. Robinson further states that he learns that the commutation of the sentences of the four leaders in the reform movement to imprisonment for fifteen years was merely a matter of form, as it was necessary to impose some sentence upon the prisoners immediately, and that the sentences will probably not be put into effect.

The Government has received the names of the prisoners whose sentences have been commuted. The men who are to be released at once are nine in number. Among them are the Americans H. J. King, Capt. Mein, and J. Butters. Those who are to be released after three months number twenty-four, and include F. R. Lingham, an American. Among eighteen who are to serve five months before being allowed to renew their requests for their release are the American, W. B. Clement, and J. W. Leonard. The four who are to serve a year include Hamilton and S. W. Jameson, brother of Dr. Jameson.

The cases of four others have not been considered by the Executive Council owing to the fact that the prisoners have not as yet presented any petition for a reversal or commutation of their sentences. These include the American, Sampson. The name of J. S. Curtis of New-York does not appear upon the list.

CAPE TOWN, May 20.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, and Sir Graham John Bower, Imperial Secretary here, sailed for England to-day.

WOULD SIGN A FREE-COINAGE BILL

For That Reason the Silver Men Want McKinley Nominated.

From The Topeka State Journal

The time has arrived for the friends of silver, its Republican friends, to view the situation which confronts them, see where they are, and decide upon a course of action. That McKinley will be nominated as the party's candidate for the Presidency at St. Louis there is now scarcely room for a doubt. That he will be elected is almost equally certain. Not because he is a silver man; not because he is a gold man; not because he is non-committal or a straddler, but because nobody can beat him.

If a good safe majority for silver can be elected in the House of Representatives the battle is won. It should be a Republican majority, however, to make victory certain. Experience has taught the people how hard it is to get any legislation in their interests when the Congress and the Executive belong to different political organizations.

No matter what the Republican National platform may say; no matter what Major McKinley's personal views may be, he could not and would not withhold his signature from a free-coinage measure sent to him by a Republican House and a Republican Senate.

LONG ISLAND DIOCESE CONVENTION.

Its Work Accomplished and New Committees Elected.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 20.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Diocese of Long Island closed this afternoon at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at this place. Eighty-one clergymen and fifty-seven lay delegates were present. The principal business to-day was the appointing of committees by Bishop Littlejohn and the electing of clerical delegates and of lay delegates to the General Convention. The following committees were appointed:

Standing Committee—The Rev. C. B. Brewster, D. D.; the Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, the Rev. J. Carpenter, the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, Jasper W. Gilbert, Alexander E. Orr, Augustus Van Wyck, and Augustus Rapelyea.

Deputies to the Missionary Council—The Rev. William W. Bellinger and Lay Delegate Frederick A. Parsons.

The Missionary Committee consists of the Bishop of the diocese, the Archdeacon of Northern Brooklyn, the Archdeacon of Southern Brooklyn, the Archdeacon of Queens County, the Archdeacon of Suffolk County, the Rev. Alfred C. Punn, the Rev. Lindsay Parker, A. A. Low, Lyman R. Greene, Alexander E. Orr, Frederick A Parsons, Augustus Rapelyea, and William Nicoll.

The Ma'am and Sir Question.

From The Boston Transcript.

The "Yes, Ma'am," and "Yes, Sir," discussion has interested one correspondent, who thinks the dropping of this method of expression from polite conversation was a great loss. She illustrates the tendency of the thing by a story. Last Fall she employed a servant, and this servant, though a comparatively new arrival, soon demanded that she be allowed to sit at the table with the family. "There's a change in this country now," the girl said, "and I am refined." The lady remarked that she could hardly be refined, or she would address a lady in a more respectful manner. "Oh," the girl replied, "you are one of the people who think your help should say 'Yes, Ma'am'! Well, now, that has been given up. We don't mean to say that in this free country. Why, Americans don't teach their children to say that, and no help will do it that knows anything!"

Strange as it may seem the "lady of the house" severed her connection with this up-to-date person forthwith.

A Real Joke—And from Scotland.

From The London News.

"When we have a fallacy in Scotland," said Mr. Thomas Shaw, M. P., in the course of his bright and convincing speech at the Liberation Society's meeting last night, "we stick a joke in it and the thing explodes." He gave an example, associated with the fallacy of the "open door" of the Established Church. A minister once submitted an account for tithes to a blacksmith, whose exclamation, "But I don't go to your church," was met by the rejoinder, "No, but the door of my church is always open." Next day the blacksmith submitted an account for shoeing to the minister, whose exclamation,

RECOGNITION FOR CUBA

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT BE FORCED INTO EXTENDING IT.

He Is Boldly Resisting the Pressure of Congress on the Subject, and Will Take No Action Until It Adjourns—Then, If Consul-General Lee's Report Is Satisfactory, the President May Recognize Cuban Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The attempt to force the hand of the President in regard to the recognition of Cuba is still being made by members of both houses of Congress, but the resources of delay are such that Mr. Cleveland will probably remain free to follow his inclinations after the adjournment of Congress. This is believed by those who are in his confidence to be exactly what he is waiting for. He does not care to be bullied or worried into the recognition of Cuban belligerency, or to appear to be influenced by Congress.

His friends declare that if the reports of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee justify action, it will be promptly taken. The President is now waiting for the adjournment of Congress, an intelligent report from Gen. Lee, and the beginning of the rainy season in Cuba. The Spaniards will have small prospect of making progress in putting down the insurrection if they cannot do it before the rainy season has begun. The arrival of that unhealthy period will decimate their armies, increase the difficulty of empaigning, and give the insurgents an opportunity to prove that they are capable of maintaining an independent government. If this fact clearly appears from Gen. Lee's reports, recognition and possible intervention will be adopted as the policy of the Administration.

The President and Secretary Olney have never lacked sympathy with the insurgents; but they have not proposed to violate international law and the rules of neutrality before it appeared that the Cubans were capable of maintaining an independent government. The efforts of the friends of the President are now directed in both houses of Congress to leaving his hands free up to the time of adjournment. The friends of free Cuba exert a constant pressure upon the Committees of Foreign Affairs of both houses, under which they have to make a pretense of taking some action.

Both committees were in session this morning. The Senate committee discussed the joint resolution of Senator Morgan, but showed a disposition to postpone action, which led to a voluble protest from Mr. Morgan. A sub-committee of the House committee listened to an argument by Representative Woodman of Chicago in favor of his resolution, "that the House of Representatives directly request that the President make immediate proclamation to the effect that a condition of war in Cuba is recognized." This sub-committee, which consists of Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, Gen. Draper of Massachusetts, and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, are also in charge of the resolution of Representative Hyde, which is a joint resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans and requiring the signature or veto of the President.

The policy in both Senate and House committees is to let these resolutions drift along without action. It has required strenuous effort on the part of the conservatives in both houses to prevent the adoption of much stronger resolutions than those which were finally passed by concurrent vote. Some of the friends of a conservative policy have yielded to some extent to the clamor for radical action. They have felt, however, that a certain amount of yielding was all that would prevent the two houses from taking the bits in their teeth, and plunging the country into war with Spain. The resolutions which passed the House were shown to Secretary Olney and had his qualified assent, so far as it was necessary to accept resolutions at all. This same policy of quiet antagonism to radical action will govern the committees until adjournment, and, in view of the near approach of that event, will probably succeed and leave Mr. Cleveland free to be governed by events.

CUBA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS.

Their Prohibition Under Consideration in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—From a revenue point of view, the action of the Spanish Government in prohibiting the export of Cuban tobacco will have but little effect in comparison with the injury it causes the manufacturers of tobacco, and incidentally their workmen. From the latest official figures for the last fiscal year it is seen that 5,679,252 pounds of wrapper tobacco, valued at $7,219,877, was imported into this country. Of other raw tobacco, there was imported 20,989,009 pounds, of the value of $7,525,843. The wrapper tobacco pays $1.50 per pound duty, and the other raw tobacco, largely "filler," pays 35 cents per pound. Of the 5,679,252 pounds of wrapper tobacco imported, only 28,133 pounds came from Cuba, and 5,104,495 pounds from Sumatra, in the Dutch East Indies, through the Netherlands.

It is in "filler" tobacco that the prohibition of Spain will be most severely felt, as from Cuba last year there was imported into this country of this class of tobacco 20,147,487 pounds. Of this quantity, 12,858,581 pounds was brought into New-York and about 3,000,000 pounds into Florida ports. So, if the same ratio of imports now obtains, as is probable, New-York will suffer from the prohibition more than any other port in the United States. In wrapper tobacco, also, New-York is a large consumer of the imported Cuban product, there having been imported there last year 4,611,445 pounds of the 5,679,252 pounds of this class of Cuban tobacco that came into the United States.

Whether the United States will deem it advisable to resort to retaliatory measures, or, indeed, whether, in the absence of reciprocity agreements, which were abolished by the last tariff law, they have the power to retaliate, are questions that are now being considered by Secretary Olney, and may be the subject of Congressional action, as the Senators and Congressmen from New-York and Florida are taking an active interest in the matter, and each day their mail is burdened with protests from their people.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, declares that the order prohibiting the export of tobacco from Cuba is misrepresented in dispatches attributing it to Gen. Weyler as a retaliatory measure against insurgent sympathizers in this country. He says that it is not a political measure in any sense, but was adopted by the Government at Madrid after serious consideration, to meet an economic necessity; that the Government for a long time delayed taking the action because of its injury to commerce but was driven to the step by the fact that without it over 15,000 cigarmakers in Havana would soon be thrown out of work for lack of the raw material, and 50,000 to 60,000 women and children dependent on them would be in danger of starvation.

The Minister disavows Spanish responsibility for the conditions which have forced the decree. He says the tobacco crop has been destroyed by Maceo's forces during their long stay and numerous raids in the western part of the island, that the royal troops have injured no property, and that the indiscriminate destruction of the crop is to be laid wholly at the doors of the insurgents.

Señor Dupuy de Lome says that Spain has been frequently importuned for the past year to stop the tobacco exportation, which gave employment to the chief contributors to the insurgents in this country, but the petitions were steadfastly refused. He declared that there are as many cigar makers in Tampa to-day who are loyal to Spain as there are insurgent sympathizers, but that all must suffer alike to avoid more serious consequences in Havana. The prohibition, he contends, is exactly of the same nature as if the United States were compelled to stop the export of cereals from this country in time of famine or great industrial depression. He is informed that there is as much Cuban tobacco now in this country as in Cuba, and that the hardship here will not be as great as was at first supposed. At any rate, he claims, Spain was left no alternative in the matter.

CUBAN INSURGENTS REPULSED.

Columbia Asked to Overhaul the Bermuda, if in Her Waters.

HAVANA, May 20.—Reports received here state that the military trocha has again been attacked by insurgents at various points. In every instance, however, the rebels were repulsed.

The Spanish residents of Havana are highly indignant over the allusion to Queen Regent Christina as a "cruel monarch," alleged to have been made during a recent speech in the United States Senate by Mr. Morgan. All of the newspapers here protest strongly against the use of such language.

It is reported unofficially that an engagement between Government troops and insurgents has been fought within the limits of the Matanzas Province. The rebel loss, according to the reports received, was about fifty killed or wounded, including Adjt. Mier of Gen. Gomez's staff. The Spanish loss is not stated.

COLON, Colombia, May 20.—It is reported here that the Spanish Government has requested the Colombian authorities to overhaul the filibustering steamer Bermuda, should that vessel be found in Colombian waters. The British authorities here threaten to make a strong protest against such action, and the gunboat Cordova is detained here awaiting developments.

MADRID, May 20.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the Spanish gunboat Cuba Espanola has had a sharp encounter near Manzanillo with a party of insurgents, who were trying to effect a landing from a vessel.

MINISTER TERRELL ANNOYED.

He Knows of No Charges That Have Been Made Against Him.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, feels chagrined over the publication of a story that charges affecting his personal conduct have been filed with the President by the committee of prominent men who called at the White House last week with reference to the Armenian troubles. Mr. Terrell, it was represented, had been summoned to Washington to personally answer these charges, and it was further stated that his visit here had been spent in preparing a reply.

According to high State Department officials, no such charges have been filed, and, consequently, Mr. Terrell could have known nothing about them when he came here in response to the President's summons. Mr. Terrell called at the White House this morning, and went thence to the State Department, where he had an interview with Secretary Olney. At the conclusion of his talk with the Secretary, Mr. Terrell was seen, but declined to discuss the story. All he would say was that he had never heard of any such charges as those represented to have been made, and he was therefore not engaged in the preparation of any defense of his official or personal conduct.

The charges presented by the delegation who recently discussed Armenian matters with the President were stated to have been based on information obtained from the Rev. Henry O. Dwight, a prominent Presbyterian missionary, lately residing in Constantinople. There is on file at the State Department a letter from Mr. Dwight, which was published in United Press dispatches at the time of its receipt, some months ago, accompanied by a statement emanating from the State Department that this letter had been furnished to the Minister without solicitation, in which Mr. Dwight bore testimony that Minister Terrell had been instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow-countrymen engaged in missionary work in Armenia. Inasmuch as Mr. Dwight's name is now so prominently connected with the alleged charges against Mr. Terrell some public explanation is looked for from him.

There seems to be considerable mystery about Mr. Terrell's relations to the United States State Department, and to the Government to which he is accredited, which is not yet fully cleared up. Meanwhile Mr. Terrell is home on leave of absence, and doubts are expressed whether he will return to Turkey. It is not at all clear whether the recently announced change in the Turkish representation to this country is in any remote way mixed up with this matter or not.

Darwin R. James, the only member who could be seen yesterday of the committee from the missionary boards which visited President Cleveland last Friday, and is reported to have preferred charges against United States Minister Terrell, strongly denied that the committee went to Washington with such a purpose in view.

"It is absolutely untrue," said Mr. James, "that we went to Washington to make charges against Mr. Terrell. I don't know of any charges against him being in existence, and I have not heard of any to be preferred against him. Stories to the contrary do Mr. Terrell a great injustice. I know that societies which have to do with affairs in Armenia are very grateful to Mr. Terrell for what he has done for them."

ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

They Took Possession of a Schooner, but Were Secured.

GEORGETOWN, Demerara, B. G., May 9.—Information was received here some days ago from Cayenne, French Guiana, that a number of convicts had escaped from the penal settlement in the French colony, and the request was made that a watch be kept for the runaways.

On the 5th inst. the passenger steamer trading between this port and the Northwest District arrived here with ten of the escaped convicts on board, and also a warder belonging to the French penal settlement. It was learned that fifteen others of the convicts had landed on the east bank of the Orinoco, and immediately pushed into the interior of the province. The details of the occurrence as reported by a seaman, who was at first arrested with the convicts, are to the effect that the French schooner Delta left Cayenne with twenty-five convicts on board, in charge of one warder armed with a revolver, and a full cargo of stores, for the penal settlement at Mount Argent, about sixty miles from the capital of the French colony, on April 11. On the 15th the convicts turned upon the warder and the crew of the schooner, overpowered them, placed them in irons, and took charge of the vessel.

The course of the vessel was then set for the Spanish Main, and, after seven days' buffeting with the wind and waves, they arrived in the Orinoco. Fifteen of the convicts landed immediately, the other ten electing to abide with the ship. The following day they were observed by the Venezuelan guard at the Amacura post, and the schooner was towed by the Venezuelan launch into the River Amacura and allowed to drift to the British post. The authorities there took the men into custody, and they are now awaiting extradition papers from Cayenne.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

It Was Officially Celebrated in London Yesterday.

LONDON, May 20.—The Queen's birthday was officially celebrated in London to-day. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and General Lord Wolseley attended a military parade at Whitehall this afternoon, and a number of official dinners in honor of the occasion were given to-night. Lord Salisbury gave a dinner to the Diplomatic Corps.

Though the Queen was born on May 24, the official celebration of the event almost invariably occurs on some other appropriate date. Last year the official celebration took place on May 25, when the Household Brigade performed the ceremony of mounting its colors on the Whitehall parade ground in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Nasrulla Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan; the Princess of Wales, and her daughters, the Duchess of York, and thousands of commoners. To-day's parade and trooping of colors on the Whitehall ground were witnessed by quite as large a gathering of people as assembled on the ground last year.

A HEAVY GALE IN THE CLYDE.

Two Yachts Thrown Into Collision and Badly Damaged.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Greenock to Lloyds says that a heavy gale prevailed in the Clyde this morning, during which the yachts Evadne and Iris, which were lying at anchor, were thrown into collision and badly damaged. Other yachts at anchor in the Clyde dragged their anchors or broke their moorings and drifted away. The small steam yacht Madge was carried aground, but she will float at the next high tide.

The Central News has received reports of moderate gales at Shields and Belfast, but no mention is made of any damage.

A quantity of wreckage of a three-masted schooner was washed ashore at Castlebay, Hebrides, this afternoon, and later the body of a young seaman was washed ashore at Port Patrick, on the southwest coast of Scotland. It is probable that the schooner carried a crew of ten men, all of whom are presumably lost.

Italy and the Church.

ROME, May 20.—The Under Foreign Secretary, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, denied the truth of the report which has been circulated in France that the Government would recall the members of the religious order of Capucins from Erythrea and replace them with members of the Lazarist order. He also denied that it was the Government's intention to suppress the apostolic prefecture in Erythrea.

A Crew of Eight Drowned.

BERLIN, May 20.—The boiler of a tug exploded while the boat was passing through the Bingerloch Rapids of the Rhine this afternoon, causing the tug to sink almost immediately. Eight men, comprising the crew, were drowned.

The Chinese Riot at Kiang-Yin.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Details of the attack by native rioters upon the British Protestant mission at Kiang-Yin on the 12th inst., show that the immediate cause of the outbreak was he refusal of a demand for the surrender to the mob of a child who was receiving medical treatment at the mission.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Dr. M. Garcia Meron, the newly appointed Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, sailed from Bremen for New-York Tuesday on board the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, on his way to Washington to assume the duties of his post.

—The Champs de Mars Salon in Paris has elected as associate members Cecilia Beaux and Charles Fromuth of Philadelphia, Kate Carl of Louisiana, and Edwin A. Abbey and Eugene Vail of New-York.

—Nineteen deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred in Alexandria Tuesday. In Cairo twenty-nine deaths were reported.

FREGOLI CHANGES HIS BILL.

Shows More of His Wonderful Skill in a Comic Conceit.

Many who went last night to see and hear Fregoli at Hammerstein's Olympia were disappointed—there was not room enough in the music hall for all who went.

The multi-voiced phenomenon, after giving the "Trio of Three Highwaymen," eccentric songs, and "The Musical Lesson," presented the comic and musical conceit, "Mimi." The cast was:

Prologue.
Timoteo, father of Elvira.
Elvira, sweetheart of Enrico.
Enrico, comedian.
Mimi, French dancer.
Pasquale, cook.

Fregoli acted and sang each part of what would be a sprightly curtain raiser, and his lightning changes of voice, features, bearing, and costume sustained the reputation he won last week. The play hinges on Elvira and Enrico, who are enamored of each other, but Timoteo, although about to start a playhouse, will not hear of a comedian as a son-in-law.

Enrico, the day before that set for the opening of Timoteo's playhouse, announces —by telegraph—the arrival of Mimi, a dancer engaged by Timoteo, and, dressing as a woman, enters the house of Elvira's father. Feigning fatigue, he is sent to her room. Subsequent follows the stern parent pursues, finds the lovers, relents, and a supper is served.

After "Mimi," Fregoli repeated "The Medallion."

THE HORSA BURNED AT SEA.

Capt. Cook Disappears and Is Believed to Have Been Drowned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20.—The British steamer Horsa, with a cargo of pineapples and bananas, from Jamaica, May 13, bound to New-York, arrived this afternoon at Southport in distress, having been on fire, and is completely gutted from stem to amidships.

Capt. McIntosh, (the first mate,) who brought the vessel into Southport, reports that on the 18th inst. Capt. Cook, the master, was missed between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M., and it is supposed he fell overboard.

Capt. McIntosh says the Horsa left Port Morant, Jamaica, on the 13th inst., with a full cargo and crew of twenty men. At 6 P. M., on the 16th, a cry of fire was raised. All hands were mustered and went to work to extinguish the flames, but, after an hour and a half's work, the heat was unbearable on deck, and Capt. Cook ordered all hands to the boats. The crew lay by until 6 A. M., on the 17th, when the most inflammable parts of the ship having been consumed, all hands were ordered on board again, and, after hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The vessel was put on a southerly course, with the hope of meeting some steamer, bound to the United States, which would render assistance. Capt. Cook on Monday, at 4 A. M., was missing, and First Mate McIntosh took charge and brought the vessel to Southport.

When asked about the Horsa's last expedition to Cuba, Capt. McIntosh refused to talk.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Joseph B. Frees.

Joseph B. Frees, who died Tuesday in his rooms above his drug store, at 179 Sixth Avenue, had worked in the same store and lived above it for fifty years. He was born in Frenchtown, N. J., in 1820; came to this city while a boy, and went to work in a drug store lower down on Sixth Avenue, near what was then Amity Street. After the man for whom he worked died, he opened his place at 179 Sixth Avenue in 1846.

In Mr. Frees's early days in the business many of the botanic medicines could be gathered within what are now the limits of New-York City. This was especially true of the district known as Manhattanville, where Mr. Frees had many agents who gathered herbs for him.

His drug store became known as a place where rare medicinal plants could be found. Doctors in the city and many of the druggists used to send to him for such drugs. His shop always kept its old-fashioned look. On the shelves still stand bottles which he placed there and labeled fifty year ago.

One of the curious things about his place was a jar of alcohol, which contained a pear picked in August, 1863, from the old Stuyvesant pear tree, which stood on the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. This pear came into Mr. Frees's possession after it had been on exhibition in the American Institute of the same year.

Mr. Frees was never married. He was a member of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., and his funeral will be held with Masonic ceremonies this evening at his late residence.

Freeman A. Smith.

Freeman A. Smith, a well-known merchant of Jersey City, died yesterday at 137 West Sixty-ninth Street, this city, where he was residing temporarily during the erection of a house in Jersey City. Death was due to neuralgia of the heart.

Mr. Smith was born in Jersey City Nov. 6, 1837, and was a graduate of Columbia University. His father, David A. Smith, was Vice President of the Provident Institution for Savings when he died, and the son succeeded to the position in 1893. He was also Treasurer of the Jersey City Gaslight Company. He was a well-known clubman, and was conected with the Palma, New-Jersey, Union League, Jersey City, and Carteret Clubs, in Jersey City. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—John Romaine, sixty-seven years old, died yesterday at his home, Wayne and Grove Streets, Jersey City, from acute gastritis. Mr. Romaine was a successful business man, and was engaged in the canned-goods business at 67 Liberty Street, New-York. In his youth he was cabin boy on the yacht America when she won the Queen's Cup at the Isle of Wight. It is also claimed that he was the first importer of Bermuda potatoes to this country. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

—The Rev. James W. Hubbel, D. D., died in Danbury, Conn., Tuesday night. He had been pastor of the First Congregational Church in Danbury from 1879 until 1886, having previously been pastor of the College Street Church, New-Haven. For the last ten years he had preached in Mansfield, Ohio.

—Mrs. Daniella Wheeler, wife of Congressman Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, died in Washington Tuesday night.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

A SPLIT IS POSSIBLE

THE MONEY QUESTION MAY DIVIDE THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A Strong Probability that One Wing of the Party Will Bolt the Chicago Convention—Sound-Money Men Hope to Have a Majority, but Must Rely on Accessions of Strength from the South and Middle West.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A bolt by one or the other wing of the National Democracy becomes increasingly probable in view of the reports from all over the West. The silver men are using high-handed methods to capture the delegations in several States where they control the party machinery, and the sound-money men are refusing to submit to injustice.

Controller Eckels returned to-day from Illinois, but was reticent about discussing the situation there. He still has hopes that the sound-money men will elect delegates from Chicago and the northern districts, but he found the State officials working industriously for Gov. Altgeld and free silver.

Reports from other sources indicate that a break is probable in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as in several of the Southern States.

The sound-money Democrats have 324 votes practically assured in the National Convention, including the Northeast, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They need about 130 more to make a majority of the convention. They will not obtain these if they lose Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana. They expect the 16 votes of California, the 46 of Ohio, a majority in Louisiana, and part of the delegation from Indiana. This will still leave them short of a majority in a full convention unless they pick up many scattering votes in Washington, Florida, and other States.

Unfair treatment in Illinois might turn the scale against sound money if the Altgeld machine were in control of the National organization. The majority of the Democratic National Committee, however, is in favor of sound money, and Illinois is represented by a sturdy friend of the gold standard—Ben. T. Cable of Rock Island. If the National Committee shall exclude from the preliminary organization the 48 votes of Illinois, the 30 votes of Texas, the 16 votes of Nebraska, and a few more contesting delegations, the whole number of delegates would be reduced to about 800, of which 401 would be a majority. The sound-money delegates would then probably control the convention, and would be able to seat their friends from other States if satisfied that they were fairly representative of the Democratic sentiment of their States.

There are likely to be bolters from several Southern States if the attempt is made to apply the unit rule to stifle sound-money sentiment in the States where that rule has not before been enforced. On either side of the line of battle, in the event of violation of one of the most important provisions of the Constitution of the United States; a violation which every political party ought to condemn and every good citizen should assist in expunging from the statutes of the Republic. We therefore favor the immediate repeal of all laws by which silver was demonetized and demand its unqualified restoration to the right of free and unlimited coinage on the terms of the Nation as money of full legal tender and final redemption at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Third—We recognize the fact that upon this question the country has reached a crisis that can no longer be evaded nor postponed. We know that the result of this conflict must be a return to the money of the Constitution, or the substitution, for all time to come, of a standard value, born of British aristocratic greed, which doubles the purchasing power of money and reduces by one-half the price of all great staples of industry. In behalf of the toiling millions of this Republic we welcome the conflict and pledge the Democratic Party of Iowa to stand by the Constitution, to defend the right, and to meet back with all our strength every wrongful aggression of the money power of the Old and New World alike, and to add to the utmost limit of its ability in restoring to ourselves and our posterity the sacred heritage of the financial system bequeathed to the American people by the fathers of the Republic, and which was equally fair and just to all citizens, and in this effort we cordially invite the co-operation of all good citizens without reference to political affiliations in the past.

Fourth—We hereby enter our most earnest protest against all schemes for the retirement of our non-interest-bearing National paper currency and the substitution therefor of $500,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds to become an additional burden upon the producing classes, that National banks may be supplied with interest-bearing capital on which to transact their individual business. And we also protest against the further issuance and sale of Government bonds to acquire gold with which to redeem such currency, and demand of the Government that it shall hereafter redeem the same with the coin of either metal it may possess in strict accordance with the letter of the law.

Fifth—We denounce as a transparent fallacy the claim that labor can be benefited by the maintenance of a single gold standard as the basis of our financial system. The experience of all ages and of every country alike clearly demonstrates that a contracted currency invariably compels a contraction of business; the lessening of industrial enterprises; the enforced idleness of great numbers of the working classes; and nothing of which the human mind can conceive is more clearly self-evident than the naked truth that the wages of labor must always be adjusted to and correspond with the prices of labor's products in the markets.

The sixth plank favors the appointment of a Cabinet official to be known as Secretary of Labor, whose duty it shall be to report to Congress what share of the enhanced price for which protected products are sold in the markets of this country is paid to employes, and to arbitrate strikes.

The seventh plank instructs the delegates to vote as a unit.

Eighth—Reposing full faith and confidence in the Democracy, patriotism and ability of Horace Boles, formerly Governor of the State of Iowa, we hereby declare it to be the bounden duty of every patriot in Iowa, without regard to former party affiliations, to use all honorable means to secure his nomination at the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago July 7, 1896, for the high and responsible office of President of the United States, to the end that the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy be preserved and promoted and liberty and prosperity be restored to the great body of the American people; and that any delegate to the National Convention this day elected is expressly authorized and instructed to place his name in nomination at the Chicago Convention.

Interest revived for a while when Judge Nathaniel French of Davenport submitted a report of the minority for sound money.

The reference to President Cleveland evoked applause, mingled with shouts of "No!" and hisses, and the uproar was intensified tenfold when Judge French went on to flay the silverites.

The excitement of the afternoon reached its climax when Mayor Vollmer of Davenport attempted to close the debate with a sound-money speech. Yells, shouts, hisses, catcalls, words scarcely fitted for ears polite, and personal allusions continued to make a din that was deafening, until Vollmer took his seat.

When the roll of counties was called the minority report was defeated by a vote of 617½ to 216½. Against the protests shouting from all parts of the hall, a motion to instruct the district delegates to Chicago elected in the Congressional Convention of the forenoon, and which was intended to bring them under the operation of the unit rule, was declared carried. Then there was a rush for the open, and in the midst of the confusion the convention adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—At Wilmington, Del., yesterday, the steamboat Delaware, formerly the Perry, was burned. Loss, $10,000. The boat was built in 1845, and belonged to the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company.

—C. B. Uellmer's shoe store, at Flint, Mich., was damaged by fire yesterday. Allison Sabine, a veteran, was suffocated and several other occupants of the building escaped with difficulty.

—In an incendiary fire in a boarding house in Spruce Street, Providence, R. I., yesterday Vicenzo Rizzi was suffocated and several men were hurt, one of them probably fatally.

—D. Dlement's flour mill at Barrie, Ontario, was burned yesterday. It carried a large stock of grain and flour. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

—Fire destroyed the plant of the Lookout Planing Mill Company at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

—The Cottage Cafe, well known to attendants at the boat races at New-London, Conn., was badly damaged by fire yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—2 A. M.—9 Baxter Street; P. W. Barton; damage, $100.

—3:15 P. M.—183 West Sixty-third Street; flat of A. Driscoll & Ernest Schotte; damage, $75.

—4:40 P. M.—646 Sixth Street; tenement of Marcus Goldwasser; damage slight.

—6:30 P. M.—502 West Forty-fifth Street; Michael McArdle; damage, $25.

—7:35 P. M.—401 East Houston Street; Max Ansel; tenement; damage, $100.

—7:50 P. M.—407 East Eighty-second Street; John Hoffornan; dwelling; damage, $500.

—11 P. M.—232 West Fourteenth Street; Standard Studio Company; damage trifling.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen May 13, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 10:34 P. M.

ALL FOR GOLD STANDARD

CUSTODIANS OF POOR MEN'S DEPOSITS WANT SOUND MONEY.

Association of Savings Banks of the State of New-York, Representing 1,700,000 Depositors and $700,000,000 in Deposits, Protests Against a Change in Standard, as It Would Impair the Prosperity of the Laboring Classes.

Resolutions in favor of sound money and the gold standard were unanimously adopted yesterday amid a storm of applause by the Association of Savings Banks of the State of New-York at its third annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce.

Nearly every one of the 127 savings banks in the State had delegates present, representing 1,700,000 depositors and aggregating $700,000,000 of deposits.

John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, who has been President of the association four years, was in the chair.

Early in the proceedings—which lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. —the following resolutions were offered by James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and seconded by John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank:

Resolved, That this association, representing the interests of 1,700,000 depositors, with deposits aggregating over $700,000,000, solemnly protests against any and all efforts to change the gold standard now existing for the currency of the country, and affirms its conviction that any departure from this standard will not only impair the prosperity of the laboring classes, but that the only classes or individuals to be benefited would be the capitalist and foreign investor, who would be quick to take advantage of the rise and ultimate fall in prices sure to follow a premium on gold.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the future prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people demand not only that the gold standard shall be maintained, but the currency system now in use shall be so changed and remodeled as to meet and adapt it to the increasing needs of commerce and equal in security and credit with the best in circulation by any of the civilized nations of the earth.

Resolved, That certified copies of these resolutions be sent to the President, to each member of Congress, to the Governor of this State, and generally to the press throughout the country.

The walls of the Chamber of Commerce echoed with the applause that greeted the unanimous adoption of these resolutions. Even the old historic pictures themselves seemed to smile with grim satisfaction as they listened in their old-fashioned frames.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Townsend in seconding the resolution, "a very important matter that the currency of this country should be of the best, and that the interest of the larger number of savings bank depositors would be very seriously affected by a change in the currency.

"The free coinage of silver, as I understand it, allows owners of 51 cents worth of silver to take it to the mint and have it coined into legal tender for 100 cents. Now, we all know the effect that a derangement of currency produced on savings banks before the war. Nothing is so sensitive as capital; no one is so sensitive as the savings-bank depositor. Once he understands that he is to receive his deposit in depreciated currency, he will draw his money out immediately."

Later in the proceedings another resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, and was received also with a good deal of enthusiasm. It related to the probable effect on savings banks of the Greater New-York bill, and was introduced by Samuel Rainey. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested and empowered to consult from time to time with the commission appointed to frame a charter for the Greater New-York, with a view to secure not only a proper adjustment of the existing debts of the different municipalities of the city, but to restrict, so far as possible, the use of power now vested in Boards of County Supervisors to add additional county indebtedness over and above the Constitutional limit of 10 per cent. for city indebtedness, as provided for in the Constitution of the State.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. Some of the more prominent savings-bank men who were present were: J. Harsen Rhoades, President Greenwich Savings Bank; James McMahon, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; William C. Sturges, President Seamen's Bank for Savings; Andrew Mills, President Dry Dock Savings Bank; William G. Conklin of the Franklin Savings Bank, Merritt Trimble, President Bank for Savings; John P. Townsend, President Bowery Savings Bank, and Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank.

In his opening address Mr. Rhoades, President of the association, said:

I wish I could congratulate you upon the return of an era of prosperity to our country, so vital to the working classes, but mistaken ideas of finance and a disordered and ill-arranged currency system have not only produced inflation, from the evil consequences of which we are now suffering, but have also produced a deep-seated feeling of distrust, which has done much to paralyze trade and commerce and cause stagnation in all branches of business. In my judgment, and, I believe, in your own, we cannot hope and expect the return of prosperity until the currency question is settled upon a basis which will place and keep our credit equal to that of the most favored nations of the world. Whether the time for this settlement is near or far distant will largely depend upon the results of the coming election; and, indeed, upon the issues now at stake rests the welfare of the people at large, and especially those whom we so largely represent, for, as we know full well, those who gain the most through a sound currency, or lose and suffer most through one that is inflated and in a disordered condition, must be the laborer and the producer.

Let us hope and believe that the judgment and good sense of the common people, who have always been the strength and mainstay of our country in its time of need and the great mass of whom are not only honest, but think deeper than we are apt to imagine upon all matters which affect the welfare of the community, will settle at this coming election once and for all this momentous currency question, which, for the past ten years, has disturbed our commerce and blocked our progress as a Nation, and render at the polls a verdict which will determine for all time the fact that the people of the United States of America will not consent, under any condition or through any compromise, to depart from the standard of value which is recognized by all the civilized nations of the world as the best and only standard to maintain.

As is usual in times of depression, doubt, and uncertainty, the savings banks located in the larger cities, and especially in the great centres of trade, are apt to increase largely in deposits owing to the depositing of moneys by the middle classes, who are unwilling to enter upon new ventures or entertain an expansion of business, and who use the banks as a safe depository until restored confidence tempts them to employ their savings in the ordinary channels of trade; and so we are not deceived, and the public should not be deceived, in the idea that increased deposits in savings banks during the past few years indicate a general condition of prosperity, for such is not the case. The deposits in the savings banks of this State from 1873 to 1877, inclusive, constantly increased, and it was not until 1878 that the exhaustion of the people really showed itself in its true light, and the banks failed to show an annual gain in deposits.

Mr. Rhoades urged the need of action to compel proper registry in reputable banks and trust companies of all municipal bonds, whether city, county, or village, and touching Greater New-York, said:

Under the act consolidating the City of Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Richmond County into and with the City of New-York, under the term of the Greater New-York, it is evident, from objections made before the Mayors of these cities and by the terms of the memoranda filed by the Governor of the State in connection with his approval of this bill, that the right of the Counties of New-York and Kings to borrow outside independent of the cities named will be restored. If this be so, then the Constitutional limit of 10 per cent. indebtedness on the assessed valuation of real property contained in the city will be practically evaded and a large debt be ultimately created, outside of and in addition to the city debt, equal in its limit to 10 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the county, which is, of course, the same as the city, thus practically annulling the wise provision now existing, that the debt limit of cities shall be fixed by law, and creating a possibility for doubling this debt limit.

The savings banks of this State now hold nearly, if not fully, one-half of the entire net debt of the cities comprised in the Greater New-York, a sum equal to at least $70,000,000. It is therefore of the utmost importance that this influence should be exercised with the commission to be appointed by the Governor, to prepare a charter for our new and larger city, to so properly adjust the existing debts of these cities as is equitable and fair to each, and, more than all, to prevent the possibility of an undue increase of the same, especially in the direction of the powers to be given to restore Boards of County Supervisors; for upon these grave financial issues rests, for many years to come, the future credit of our city, which heretofore has been of the highest and best in its character. The whole subject, in this regard, is fraught with danger and anxiety, and we certainly should take some action thereon.

The minutes of the last meeting were next read, and William C. Sturgis, Chairman of the Executive Committee, followed with his report, which was adopted.

F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, was introduced to the association by Mr. Rhoades as its friend.

"The savings banks cannot practice too much conservatism," said Mr. Kilburn in a few words in reply, "and I think the savings banks of the State of New-York are more conservative than any others. I believe that no safer financial institutions exist."

Treasurer Andrew Mills presented his report. "We have no debts, gentlemen, but neither have we anything to spend," he said, with a laugh.

Mr. Rhoades here introduced a subject which caused some lively and animated discussion, when some criticism was directed toward the Cass Realty Corporation, whose advertisements, it was claimed, had a tendency to prevent persons from depositing money in the savings banks. A motion made by Andrew Mills was carried, to the effect that the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee, which, after investigation, should report.

The afternoon session, begun after luncheon had been eaten in the room, was taken up with the reading of somewhat technical papers and by an interesting discussion on the question of the rate of interest that should be paid to depositors.

"This is a very serious question," said Mr. Rhoades, who introduced the matter. "The interest has been raised from 3½ to 4 per cent., and the strain has been felt by all the savings banks. I am free to confess that my bank [Greenwich Savings Bank] has felt it, too."

"It is certainly a hardship to my bank," said James McMahon (Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank) "to have to pay 4 per cent. If 10 per cent. surplus is considered fair—15 per cent. is allowed by law—we must reduce to 3½ per cent. Then are we not taking money that properly belongs to trust companies?"

Concerted action, Mr. McMahon said, was not possible, because all savings banks were not placed alike.

Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, found fault with the principle of limiting the amount of deposits. He thought it should be a limit of time, and not of amount. Why, he asked, should a man who deposits $3,001 be a capitalist, and one who deposits $2,999 be a genuine savings bank depositor?

Samuel D. Styles, (North River Savings Bank,) Henry Geckler, (Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn,) and J. B. Gray, (Metropolitan Savings Bank,) were elected to the Committee on Nominations.

Andrew Mills read a paper on "The Advantages of Concerted Action in the Purchase of Municipal Bonds," and William H. Hanhart, Assistant Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, was heard on "Trust Accounts."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank of Brooklyn, was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of David Hoyt of Rochester, and the meeting was brought to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for his generous acts toward the association.

CINCINNATI MUSIC FESTIVAL.

A Successful Opening in Music Hall—Yesterday's Programme.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The twelfth biennial music festival opened Tuesday night in the remodeled

MANY CYCLISTS ENTERED

CONTESTANTS FOR THE IRVINGTON-MILLBURN ROAD RACE.

One Hundred and Seventy-nine to Compete for Prizes in the Big Decoration Day Events—Riders to Come from Boston, Rochester, Wilmington, and Other Distant Points—Records of Some of the Best Men—Monte Scott of Providence the Fastest.

The entries for the Irvington-Milburn race are all in, and 179 bicycle riders have signified their intention of taking part in the famous contest on Decoration Day. Of course the majority of the entries are from cyclists who live in the vicinity, but several good riders have entered from town a long way from the race course. There are entries from Cambridge, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Wilmington, Del.; New-Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Allentown, Penn., and Middletown, Conn.

The race this year promises to be a more interesting one than ever before, and if the handicapper, who, by the way, has a hard task before him, is successful, the contest will be very exciting. Several fast men have entered. Monte Scott of Providence has a record of 1:05:21 1-5 for the distance, 25 miles. Next to him comes C. Ford Seeley of Stamford, Conn., with a record of 1:06:05. Burns W. Pierce of the Cambridge (Mass.) Cycle Club has a record of 1:08:55. John W. Conklin of the Vim Bicycle Club of Newark 1:09:29, and Charles T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen, 1:09:26 2-3.

The records of some of the other men are: Eugene A. Bolinger, Riverside Wheelmen, 1:10:15; F. P. Sautelber, Elmira, 1:10:20; W. S. Siavin, Tourist Cycle Club, 1:10:31; H. C. Hansen, Aquehonga Athletic Club, 1:10:59; C. S. Carlson, Greenwich Wheelmen, 1:11:26; Frederick Plage, Brooklyn, 1:11:30; W. P. Neville, Vim Bicycle Club, 1:11:15; John Rule, Vim Bicycle Club, 1:12:14; Charles Ryhell, Crescent Wheelmen, 1:12:44 3-5, and A. W. Freudenthal & Excelsior Boat Club, 1:12:52. The full list of entries, with the club each man belongs to, is as follows:

Name and residence.	Club.
E. Littlejohn, Chatham	Chatham W.
G. Bennett Smith, Freeport	Liberty W.
O. L. Roehr, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Charles T. Earl, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
A. G. Relyea, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Thomas J. Hall, Jr., Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Joseph J. Ross, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
C. M. Hendricksen, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
William H. Ross, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Charles B. Paul, Jr., Brooklyn	K. C. W.
William H. Tilden, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Fred L. Chase, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Robert B. Harris, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
L. V. Mockridge, Morris Heights	G'wich W
William E. Kipp, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
C. S. Paige, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
George B. Waters, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Charles W. Young, New-York	K. C. W.
H. Peters, Brooklyn	K. C. W.
Eugene A. Bolinger, New-York	Riverside W
A. J. Hargan, Newark	Vim B. C.
C. H. Appey, Elizabeth	Eliz. A. C.
Richard Kissam, Westfield.	
H. T. England, Brooklyn	Liberty W
James J. Egan, Brooklyn.	
Burns W. Pierce, Cambridge	Cambridge C. C.
A. K. Bernshouse, Hammonton	Hammonton A. A.
F. N. MacKenzie, Cranford	Chatham W.
Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park	A. P. W
John Colgan, Trenton.	
Albert Martindell, Trenton	South End A. A.
F. P. Sautelber, Elmira.	
Harry S. Cox, Bath Beach.	
S. K. Brink, Elizabeth.	
M. R. Giles, Plainfield.	
James R. Harrison, Bayonne	Arcanum W.
Frank Gosler, Red Bank	Monmouth A. C.
E. V. Hanegan, New-York.	
William A. Whelpley, New-York	G'wich W
R. S. Freeman, Woodbridge	Woodbridge A. A.
J. William Flint, Newark.	
Fay H. Howarth, Newark.	
John Rule, Newark	Vim C. C.
Winston Holmes, New-York	Calumet C.
John H. Spencer, New-York	Calumet C.
Joseph H. Livingston, Jersey City	Arcanum W.
C. Holland, Brooklyn	Brooklyn Ramblers
F. W. France, Rochester	Lake View W.
William Clower, Trenton	South End A. C.
Will R. Burtows, Rosenville.	
W. Demby, New-York.	
Thomas Adams, New-York.	
C. S. Calson, Summit	Grenwich W.
George F. Reid, Brooklyn	Universal C. C.
Harold Mason, Jersey City	Hudson C. W.
Charles Hildebrandt, New-York	Triangle W.
Fred Hildebrandt, Jr., New-York	Triangle W.
Wilbur L. Losee, Brooklyn	So. Brooklyn W.
Monte Scott, Providence.	
Gustave A. Derroit, New-York	Greenwich W.
Frederick W. Richt, Brooklyn	Brooklyn B. C.
C. A. Elliott, Wilmington	Wilmington W. C.
Herbert Simmons, New-York	Greenwich W.
H. C. Hansen, Perth Amboy	Aquehonga A. C.
Charles F. Oakley, Oyster Bay.	
Arthur J. Bliven, Jr., New-York.	
Simon Bamcowitz, Brooklyn.	
Harry A. Meyers, Brooklyn.	
Edward Wildermuth, Brooklyn.	
Joseph Jacobus, Bloomfield	Bloomfield A. C.
H. O. Grieshaber, Astoria	Queens C. A. C. W.
Fred E. Leichton, Rockaway Beach	Rockaway B. C.
Charles N. Rydell, Plainfield	Crescent W.
George Hugo, New-Haven	Rover W. C.
N. M. Bawes, New-York	N. Y. Tourist W.
Charles B. Neidlinger, New-York	C. C. N. Y.
Ferdinand J. Lesch, Brooklyn	Bushwick W.
William F. Bennett, Brooklyn.	
Louis N. Walleston, Boston	Press C. C.
Mr. Pitcher, New-York	Yorkville W.
J. L. Cooper, Paterson	Keystone C. C.
A. E. Tone, Brooklyn.	
Charles O'Connor, New-York.	
M. C. Tattan, Brooklyn	Union Co. Roadsters
Henry Offerman, Brooklyn.	
William J. Butler, Jr., Brooklyn.	
Harry D. Munler, New-York	N. Y. Tourist W.
Burt L. Hunter, Brooklyn.	
Henry J. Horning, Jersey City	Catholic Club C.
William Culver, Brooklyn	Waverley B. C.
John T. Corbett, Brooklyn.	
William Price, Lakewood.	
H. G. Hutchinson, Paterson	Passaic F. W.
Lawrence W. Sullivan, New-Haven	Rover W. C.
D. J. Sweeney, Newark	White Star A. C.
Tracy Wilson, Newark	Vim B. C.
Robert B. Shirley, Newark	Vim B. C.
John P. Hutchens, Brooklyn.	
Archibald Buchanan, Jr., Brooklyn.	
George B. Lawrence, Newark	Atalanta W.
Harry L. Bessa, New-Canaan.	
Louis H. Hunken, Brooklyn	Bushwick W.
Charles Hettig, Newark.	
V. D. John, New-York	Riverside W.
Harry W. Bryan, Brooklyn	So. Brooklyn W.
Everett Auryansen, New-York.	
Walter B. Ogden, Brooklyn	Amaryllis W. C.
Ray W. Robinson, Perth Amboy	Eagle A. C.
Theodore C. Ehrenberg, Perth Amboy	Eagle A.C.
Irving Schwartz, Brooklyn	Liberty W.
Simpson Standeven, Paterson	Active A. C.
Fred W. Toms, Rahway	Alpine C. C.
Al. Smith, Paterson	Passaic F. W.
Walter Halb, Paterson	Keystone C. C.
A. Crawford, Paterson	Keystone C. C.
Fred Bernet, Pottsville	Y. M. C. A.
William Weller, Newark	Atalanta W.
E. N. Bowler, Irvington	Arcanum A. C.
Albert Stutzmann, Brooklyn	Liberty W.
James C. Bennett, Maspeth	Elmhurst W.
Julius Bindrim, Jr., Brooklyn	Liberty W.
H. W. Brett, Brooklyn, Gravesend Bay Y. C.	
Louis S. Frank, New-York	St. George's A. C.
William F. Cunningham, New-York.	
Maurice Glasel, New-York	Greenwich W.
William S. Siavin, Suffern	Tourist C. C.
C. L. Pehon, Orange	Orange Cyclers
C. Frank Worman, Allentown.	
Frank D. White, Lynbrook	Liberty W.
William Schneider, New-York.	
H. F. Mullins, Brooklyn.	
Charles Schuboth, New-York.	
Louis Berger, Brooklyn	Bushwick W.
Frederick Plage, Brooklyn.	
A. W. Freudenthal, Paterson	Excelsior Boat C.
W. E. Gude, Newark	Vim B. C.
C. F. Schwarz, New-York.	
James W. Heffernan, Brooklyn	St. Peter's C.L.A.
Charles Kessel, Paterson	Passaic F. W.
Alexander A. Dufran, Elizabeth.	
E. I. George, East Orange.	
J. McGuire, Newark	Chautauqua W.
F. C. Southard, New-York	N. M. A. C.
E. H. Albertson, Newark	New Park C. C.
P. O'Connell, Newark	New Park C. C.
Robert McMahon, New-York	Long Island City W.
J. A. Gregory, Newark	Clark's O. N. T. Club.
T. Thomas, New-York	Greenwich W.
W. P. Neville, Newark	Vim B. C.
E. W. Dielts, Long Island City	N. Y. L. I. C. W.
A. Sanders, Brooklyn	Liberty W.
A. B. Miller, Jackson Corners	C. C. C.
F. G. Smith, East Orange	Bloomfield C. and A. C.
John W. Conklin, Arlington	Vim B. C., Newark.
E. H. Voelbel, Brooklyn	Williamsburg W.
T. W. Reynolds, New-York.	
Walter K. Sibley, Brooklyn	South Brooklyn W.
Samuel Walsh, New-York.	
William E. Blair, Brooklyn	Globe W.
Raymond T. Stiles, Somvall.	
R. C. Chadsey, New-York	Ninth Regm't., N. G.
Paul W. Jacobs, East Williston.	
J. E. Baldwin, Hempstead.	
G. Edgar Gonz, New-York	Wolff-Am. W.
Louis Seiford, New-York	Pearl C. C.
Major Taylor, Middletown.	
George E. Dobson, Middletown.	
L. C. Ruble, Brooklyn	Vim B. C.
Warren Lyon, Montclair.	
G. Williams, Elmira	Elmira A. C.
C. M. Smith, Jersey City	Niantic W.
C. Ford Seeley, Stamford.	
Harvey F. Tompkins, Croton-on-Hudson.	
George Hitchings, Keyport.	
Clarence Clark, Storm Xing.	
Rudolph Clark, Storm Xing.	
R. B. Shirley.	
Ralph Spencerson, Brooklyn.	

GIDEON'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Dates Granted for Race Meets, Riders Suspended and Transferred.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen:

Transferred to Professional Class—Ray MacDonald, New-York City, under Clause A; G. E. Hacker, Chicago, Ill., own request; H. E. Fredrickson, Omaha, Neb., own request; Donald McKay, Denver, Col., own request; James A. Reilly, Cincinnati, Ohio, own request; Carroll Jack, Reading, Penn., own request; Russell Cushing, San José, Cal., own request; H. F. Terrill, San Francisco, Cal., under Clause A; C. L. Davis, San José, Cal., under Clause A; W. J. Evans, Santa Monica, under Clause A; G. A. Madison, St. Paul, Minn., own request; Ross Gill, Nashville, Tenn., own request; E. Parker, Forth Worth, Texas, under Clause B; W. A. Parker, Waco, Texas, under Clause B; W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, Mass., own request.

Suspension Reduced.—In view of extenuating circumstances, since discovered, the suspension placed upon the following has been reduced to expire June 10: Charles French, A. Brock, L. Muller, N. Rodgers, Walter Davies, Steve Spitkovitch, T. P. Scott, C. Rodgers, L. A. Luffin, Mike Vidovich, and F. P. Nicholas, Galveston, Texas.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following have been suspended from all track racing for three months from May 2. Clarence Stephen Crary, Boone, Iowa; Harold L. Beyer, Grinnell, Iowa; Charles Edward Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.; Earl Risdon Currie, Webster City, Iowa; Earl Robert La John, Riceville, Iowa; Charles Dean Collins Stuart, Iowa; Alfred Cookman Ayars, Glenwood Mo.; Ora Frank Parish, Grinnell, Iowa; Charles Adolphus Masteman, Sidney, Iowa; Willis R Armstrong, Orient, Iowa; Frederick Elliott Spaulding, Grinnell, Iowa; H. B. Storm, local Consul, Grinnell, Iowa, and Benjamin Hart Hiraid, Grinnell, Iowa.

For unfair dealings in amateur races, C. A. Murray, Murray, Neb., is suspended from all track racing for one year from April 9. For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from May 13: Oakford '98; Breevort, '98, and McMurtry, '98, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn. For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for three months from May 14: Nestor de Llister, Robert Guaring, James Collins, A. B. Harris, and W. Wilson, all of New-York City. Harry H. Harper, Austin, Texas, is suspended from all track privileges for one year from May 15. The suspension placed upon John C. Henderson, Lewiston, Penn., has been removed. The suspension placed upon L. L. Poak, Battle Creek, Mich., has been reduced to expire June 1.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

July 3 and 4—Canton Bicycle Club, Canton, Ohio.
Sept. 7—Canton Bicycle Club, Canton, Ohio.
May 30—Cleveland Wheel Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 28—Interscholastic Field Day.
June 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13—Overland Park Club Association, Denver, Col.
May 29—Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.
May 21—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
June 6—Cincinnati Bicycle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
May 23—High School Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo.
May 30—Pittsburg Wheelmen, Pittsburg, Kan.
July 4—Pittsburg Wheelmen, Pittsburg, Kan.
May 28—Pittsburg Wheelmen, Pittsburg, Kan.
May 25—Ancient Order United Workmen, St. Louis, Mo.
May 30—Riverside Driving Club, Danielson, Conn.
Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11—Rhode Island State Fair Association, Cranston, R. I.
May 30—Osgood & Coolidge, Gardner, Mass.
May 21—Weslevan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.
June 1—Wesleyan Academy, Springfield, Mass.
May 30—Westerly Baseball Company, Westerly, R. I.
July 4—Westerly Baseball Company, Westerly, R. I.
May 23—Worcester Athletic Club, Worcester, Mass.
May 30—St. Albans Bicycle Club, St. Albans, Vt.
June 18—Queens County Agricultural Society, Mineola, N. Y.
July 4—City Celebration Committee, Albany, N. Y.
June 13—Waterloo Wheelmen, Waterloo, N. Y.
June 6—Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton, N. Y.
May 22—Eighth Regiment, New-York City.
May 30—Utica Cadets, Utica, N. Y.
May 23, June 8 and 20, July 18, Aug. 1, 15, and 29, and Sept. 12 and 26—Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester, N. Y.
May 25—H. A. C. and St. John's Military Academy, Syracuse, N. Y.
May 30—Schenectady Baseball Association, Schenectady, N. Y.
May 30—Racket Valley Wheelman, Potsdam, N. Y.
May 22—De La Salle Institute, New-York City.
May 30—Jersey City, N. J., Branch 42, Letter Carriers' Association.
June 20—Atlanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J.
May 30—Western New-York-Pennsylvania Interscholastic League, Bradford, Penn.
May 21—Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.
May 28—Elliott Brothers, Wilmington, Del.
May 30—Pittsburg Central High School, Pittsburg, Penn.
June 6—Williamsport, Penn.; George H. Young.
June 20—Young Men's Christian Association, Wilmington, Del.
May 30—Jason C. Stamp, Wheeling, West Va.
Sept. 5—Catholic Club games, Jersey City, N. J.
May 30—Wabash Cycling Club, Terre Haute, Ind.

NEW-YORK STATE CIRCUIT.

June 6—Fredonia Athletic Club, Fredonia, N. Y.
June 9—Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester, N. Y.
June 11—Lakeside Wheelmen, Geneva, N. Y.
June 13—Remington Cycling Club, Ilion, N. Y.
June 15, 16—Wheelway League of Oneida County, Utica, N. Y.
June 18—Little Falls Bicycle Club, Little Falls, N. Y.
June 20—Cohoes Wheelmen, Cohoes, N. Y.
June 22—Troy Bicycle Club, Troy, N. Y.
June 23—High Rock Bicycle Club, Saratoga, N. Y.
June 24—Albany County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 25—Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

By vote of the Racing Board, the Chicago Cycle Club is disbarred from sanction privileges for six months from April 1. Race-meet promoters must send to the official handicappers in their districts entries in novice races, as a novice event comes under the head of a class race, and must be passed upon. Racing men are warned to see that entries are on official forms and properly filled out; handicappers are directed to throw out all entries not containing the correct and necessary information concerning the rider. The penalty will be strictly enforced. Should any part of a road race be ridden upon the track, every rule regarding track races must be enforced thereon.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL CIRCUIT DATES.

June 11—Galveston Cycling Association, Galveston, Texas; George M. Courts, Secretary.
June 18—Hot Springs Athletic Club, Hot Springs, Ark.; Alfred Newhouse, Secretary.
Kansas City, Mo., takes June 20, instead of June 23.
Phoenix, Arizona, having failed to meet National Circuit requirements, the date (May 30) has been transferred to Los Angeles, Cal.

CYCLE CONCERT AND CARNIVAL.

Interesting Entertainments to be Given at the Garden Next Month.

Something never before attempted in the history of cycling in this city will be shown in the Madison Square Garden during the second week in June. It will be a cycle concert and carnival, and will embrace novelties that will appeal to every enthusiast of the wheel. The entertainment will begin with a grand bicycle parade, in which nearly 400 lady and gentlemen riders will participate. There will be competitions for ladies' clubs, and also for gentlemen's club, and manoeuvres in which the Police and Fire Department men will take part; also contests for letter carriers, soldiers, and a great novelty in which Indians and scouts will figure. This last event promises to possess features of more than usual interest. The participants will show the practical use of the bicycle in warfare, using side arms and rapid-fire guns, as in the case of an actual engagement. There will be a mounted cannon, and it will be fired during the scene.

Another big feature will be the "All Nations Parade." By reason of the magnificent costumes in this event, this will be one of the spectacular gems of the production. Appropriate music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band, which will be in attendance throughout the entire carnival. Every club of prominence in the metropolitan district will be seen in some one of the many contests arranged for them.

For the racing men there will be plenty of sport, it being the intention to have a one-mile and a two-mile handicap at each session. These races will be held under the sanction of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen. Gold and silver watches will be the prizes in each race. An entry fee of $1 will be charged for the first entry and 50 cents for each additional event. Entries should be recorded with T. E. Daniels, Secretary Cycle Concert and Carnival Company, Madison Square Garden.

The purpose of this entertainment is to demonstrate the practical utility of the bicycle for the various business callings, as well as for the convenience, amusement, and promotion of health and pleasure for its riders. The opening performance will be given on Saturday evening, June 6, and beginning June 8 two performances will be given daily, beginning at 2:30 and 8 P. M.

American Cyclers Abroad.

The Paris correspondent of The American Wheelman cables that Ray MacDonald, a member of the American team, won his first race yesterday at the Brussels track. The race was an international one-mile affair, and the American won easily. He is fast improving, and is reputed to be in even better condition than Johnson.

Linton's Fast Cycling.

PARIS, May 20.—At the velodrome, Seine, today, the Welsh bicyclist Linton rode thirty miles in one hour, breaking the record from the fifth mile to the end.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—There will be a race meet at Field Point Park, Greenwich, Conn., on Decoration Day, given by the Greenwich Driving Association. Two of the races—a mile and five-mile handicap—will be for bicyclists. Entries close on May 25 with E. J. Banks, Secretary of the Race Meet Committee.

—W. K. Sibley, F. E. Egglehoff, H. W. Bryan, R. W. Caplis, J. J. Villers, and H. Metz of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen have entered in the Crawford ten-mile road race, to be held on Saturday.

—Entries for the Excelsior Boat Club Bicycle Races, on Decoration Day, at Clifton, N. J., track, will close May 23, with E. D. Cundell, Chairman, Post Office Box 448, Paterson, N. J.

—The Paramount Wheelmen will have a double century run to Philadelphia on May 30 and 31. They will leave the clubhouse, 121 Fifty-third Street, at 5 o'clock.

BICYCLES.

They Who Walk May Ride

But what a difference between riding an ordinary bicycle—made to sell—and

The Spalding Bicycle

The price, $100 to all alike, is more money than is charged for the "made to sell" bicycles, but

Our Easy Payment Plan

which we shall be glad to explain, enables any one to own the best. $20.00 down and $8.50 per month is not very much to pay for a guaranteed wheel.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND WHEELS:
$40 cash; or, $10.00 down and $4.25 per month.
$50 cash; or, $10.00 down and $5.00 per month.
$60 cash; or, $15.00 down and $5.00 per month.
$75 cash; or, $15.00 down and $6.50 per month.

WANTED. SECOND-HAND BICYCLES. We have some second-hand bicycles, want more, to fill orders. We will pay a good price for them, or take in exchange for new bicycles; and if you want a new one on easy terms, will take your old wheel as part payment. If you cannot call, write for estimate on your old bicycle.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126, 128, 130 NASSAU STREET.
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.

BICYCLES.

We Don't Guess

what mechanical features are best for the production of the lightest running bicycle in the world, **because** we have the most complete and perfect system of testing devices in use in any bicycle factory.

This gives us **facts** to go on. So we don't guess, because we **don't** have to.

You can't afford to buy a bicycle without seeing the Victors.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF
VICTOR BICYCLES.
N. Y. BRANCH, 23 Warren St.
Harlem Agency, 7 W. 125th St.

Columbia Bicycles
306 Fifth Ave. (near 31st Street)
Your selection of Columbia or Hartford Bicycles amid pleasant, comfortable surroundings.
PROPER KINDS OF BICYCLE EQUIPMENTS.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES.
Another big lot just purchased from the New-York State dealers for spot cash. Hartfords, Columbias, Victors, Remingtons, Liberties, Crescents, Gendrons, Ramblers, etc., ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION, AT $19, $25, $29, AND $35 EACH.
1,500 New '95 Models, $39 Each.
1,500 NEW '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES.
WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basem't, nr. Beekman. 114 Nassau St.

Juvenile Wheels

Of the QUEEN CITY make. Excel in lightness, strength, and easy-running qualities.

Special Sale

for this week of 24-inch Girls' Queen City Wheels at $35.00.

Second-hand Wheels

Of various makes in good condition at prices ranging from $20 to $50.

High Class Repairing a Specialty.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO. Est. 1865
New-York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store, Broadway and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

LIKE WATER ON A DUCK'S BACK fall the harsh words engendered by our popular-price methods. 1,400 Suits per week in this city is what is doing it.

As between the public and our competitors, we prefer the friendship of the former. At any rate, we have this way of striving to earn it:

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

for made-to-measure Suit or Overcoat of the finest West of England worsteds, tweeds, serges and silk mixtures.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.
Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

9 Branch Salesrooms in This City:
Sun Building, Park Row and Nassau. (Open evenings.)
47 and 49 Beaver St.
Arcade Building, 71 Broadway.
Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway (7th floor).
Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway (6th floor).
579 Broadway, bet. Prince and Houston. (Open evenings.)
1191 Broadway, near 28th St. (store). (Open evenings.)
Tailor Shops, 41 and 43 Lispenard St.
Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.
Clothes kept in repair—no charge.
48 Wood St., London, England.

HOW TO BUY A WHEEL

Carefully examine all parts, especially the running gear.

A wheel, to both run and wear well, must have good bearings, sprockets and chain, and an extremely rigid frame.

We give you this advice because we know that by comparison the superiority of

Remington Bicycles becomes most pronounced.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59th Street and Grand Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH: 533 Fulton St.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 Broadway, New-York City.

IN MAKING THE Elmwood $65.00
of seamless tubing we place it beyond competition. There's no other medium-priced wheel so made.
ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place, 107 E. 125th St. Brooklyn, 1,216 Bedford Av. also
BARNES WHITE FLYERS. | WARWICKS BEN-HURS.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT, McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Hesperides; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dunstan";) at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Vedra, (letters must be directed "per Vedra.")

FRIDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Amalfi";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Alvena; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 3 PM for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Pring F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Pring F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Valencia; at §3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May §23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §29 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 15, 1896.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

S. S. Howland's
THE BELWOOD STUD,
Mount Morris, N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT CONSIGNMENT of
PRIZE WINNING HIGH ACTING CARRIAGE HORSES,
HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY, 59th St. and 8th Av.
SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS THERE TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.,
WHEN ALL THE HORSES WILL BE SHOWN IN THEIR DIFFERENT CLASSES IN HARNESS, UNDER SADDLE AND OVER THE JUMPS.
SALE WILL TAKE PACE AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
AT 3 O'CLOCK,
under the management of
W. D. GRAND.
CATALOGUES can be obtained from W. D. GRAND, American Horse Exchange, Broadway and 50th St., New-York, or at Durland's Riding Academy, 59th St. and 8th Av.

A VERY FINE HORSE; 16 HANDS; DARK-brown; safe and reliable; suitable for hansom cab or phaeton. Apply at private stable or owner, L. G. WOODHOUSE, 115 West 52d St.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
5th Day, Thursday, May 21st.
The Baychester for three years old and five other races.
Take 2d Av. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Av. for Special Trains direct to Track.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus Steinway methods represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY PROCURED IN 1896 BY 189 BWAY PATENTS
Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 391 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., May 26	10 AM	Saale, Sat., Je 13	10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Je 16	10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2	10 AM	Trave, Tu., Je 23	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9	10 AM	Aller, Sat., June 27	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, May 23, 10 AM		Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM	
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM		Werra, June 27, 10 AM	
Ems, June 6, 10 AM		Fulda, July 4, 10 AM	

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

F. Bism'ck, May 28,	11 AM	Normannia, Je 11,	11 AM
Columbia, June 4,	7 AM	A. Victoria, June 18,	7 AM

I. Cab., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

| | | | |

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12 MADISON AV.—Suites of furnished rooms for rent. Mrs. C. K. PARKER.

MADISON AV., 120.—Large and small rooms, en suite or singly; also parlor floor; three rooms and bath; breakfast if desired; private baths; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSET; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable young couple to take care of a private house for the Summer or longer if needed. For further particulars apply at 457 West 30th St., Daly's bell.

CARETAKER.—For family going in the country, or house for sale or rent, or under repairs; best reference from former employers. Caretaker, 50 West 69th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and waitress or general housework in a small private family, (not over four;) good city references; city or country. 84 East 2d St., second floor. Mrs. Groebler.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants to place a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; can be very highly recommended; willing to assist with other work; three years' reference. Call, between 12 and 2, at 140 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants to place young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; can be very highly recommended; willing to assist with other work; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St., between 12 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist in laundry; in small American family; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, 138 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid in position; will do chamberwork, or will assist waitress and do chamberwork; can be highly recommended. 137 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Present employer can be seen, from 9 to 11, 40 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid, or parlormaid; Newport preferred; best New-York and Newport references; good sewer. 621 2d Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—COOK.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as plain cook; best city references. 208 East 58th St., Mount's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best references. 565 3d Av., near 57th St., Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in plain family; good reference. 343 East 30th St., one flight; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Scotch Protestant in a Christian family as chambermaid or waitress in a quiet family; best of city reference. 152 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and experienced person as chambermaid and to assist with children; four years' best reference. A. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best reference from last place. 246 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her chambermaid. Call Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 540 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady desires place for young Norwegian girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework; seen Thursday, before 11. 347 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with growing children; city references. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid and do waiting; willing; city or country; best city references. 165 East 85th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, American born, speaking French, as chambermaid or to care for grown children; very neat sewer; first-class reference. E. F., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid with first-class city reference. Can be seen at Mrs. A. Stemway's, 36 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, will assist with waiting; six years' reference. Call at present employer's, 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an adaptable girl as chambermaid or waitress; Scotch Protestant. Brown, 9 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; good city reference. 153 East 31st St., Fitz's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, 138 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid, or parlormaid; Newport preferred; best New-York and Newport references; good sewer. 621 2d Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—COOK.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as plain cook; best city references. 208 East 58th St., Mount's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best references. 565 3d Av., near 57th St., Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in plain family; good reference. 343 East 30th St., one flight; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Scotch Protestant in a Christian family as chambermaid or waitress in a quiet family; best of city reference. 152 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and experienced person as chambermaid and to assist with children; four years' best reference. A. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best reference from last place. 246 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her chambermaid. Call Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 540 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Lady desires place for young Norwegian girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework; seen Thursday, before 11. 347 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with growing children; city references. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid and do waiting; willing; city or country; best city references. 165 East 85th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, American born, speaking French, as chambermaid or to care for grown children; very neat sewer; first-class reference. E. F., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid with first-class city reference. Can be seen at Mrs. A. Stemway's, 36 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, will assist with waiting; six years' reference. Call at present employer's, 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an adaptable girl as chambermaid or waitress; Scotch Protestant. Brown, 9 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; good city reference. 153 East 31st St., Fitz's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, 138 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid in position; will do chamberwork, or will assist waitress and do chamberwork; can be highly recommended. 137 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Present employer can be seen, from 9 to 11, 40 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid, or parlormaid; Newport preferred; best New-York and Newport references; good sewer. 621 2d Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—COOK.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as plain cook; best city references. 208 East 58th St., Mount's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best references. 565 3d Av., near 57th St., Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in plain family; good reference. 343 East 30th St., one flight; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Scotch Protestant in a Christian family as chambermaid or waitress in a quiet family; best of city reference. 152 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and experienced person as chambermaid and to assist with children; four years' best reference. A. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS

Appointments Made by Mayor Strong Under the New Law.

MANY OF THE OLD TRUSTEES NAMED.

Politics and Religion Not Considered in Making up the List—175 Men and Women Selected.

THE DUTIES OF THE NEW OFFICIALS.

They Must Make Reports upon Almost Everything Concerning the Teachers, Pupils, and Schools.

Mayor Strong announced at noon yesterday his appointment of 175 Inspectors of Common Schools, under the new school law.

This is one of the largest lists of appointments ever given out in this country at one time, and the largest ever given out in this city.

Although the School Inspectors will receive no salaries, there was a great demand for the places. This is indicative of the great interest that is being taken in the effort to improve the school system of the city.

Mayor Strong has reappointed forty-five of the Trustees as Inspectors, and also twelve of the old Inspectors. Among the new Inspectors are thirty-seven women, several of whom served under the old conditions.

Many more of the old Trustees and Inspectors would have been appointed, but for the fact that the new law provides that the Inspectors must live within the inspection district they are appointed for The change in the number of school districts from twenty-four to thirty-five left many of the old officials in the same district, so that the Mayor could not carry out his intention to appoint seventy-five of them.

The Mayor said yesterday that in making the appointments he had not considered race, creed, or politics. When asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the method he followed in making up the list, the Mayor said:

"I consulted with President Maclay of the Board of Education and Commissioners Peaslee, Ketchum, and Strauss. There were two Democrats and two Republicans among them, you see, but politics had nothing to do with the matter. I could not tell whether there are more Republicans or more Democrats among the men who have been appointed as Inspectors.'

"We were not looking for politics. What we were looking for in making up the list of Inspectors was the efficiency of the school system.

"I will say that more of the old Trustees and Inspectors would have been appointed under the new law but for the fact that so many of them were grouped in the same school districts."

"Did the question of religion enter into the selection? Were so many places allotted to Roman Catholics, simply on that ground?'

"No, we did not consider the religious question in that way; but I suppose that all faiths are fairly represented in the list. Mr. Maclay and the other Commissioners probably took that matter into consideration. As to politics, as I have said, that question did not enter into the matter at all."

Among the men who have been appointed as Inspectors all the well-known political organizations are represented, there being Republicans, Tammany men, State Democracy men, and Democrats with no factional affiliations.

There are two Tammany associate leaders in the list, John E. Murphy, and Thomas Fitzpatrick. The State Democracy is represented by Thomas F. Keating, among others. Mr. Keating was the Union candidate for Register last year. 2

Mrs. E. A. Rainsford, wife of the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, who have been appointed as Inspectors, were among the women who worked very hard for the passage of the school reform bill. Mrs. Daniel P. Hayes, one of the new Inspectors, is the wife of Daniel P. Hayes, the close personal friend of ex-Mayor Gilroy.

Mrs. Clara M. Williams, who was appointed in the Twenty-third District, served as a School Commissioner. She was opposed to the school-reform measure, but is very much interested in educational matters. Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John D. Townsend, and Miss May R. Callender, who are well known in social circles, are also among those named as Inspectors.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, who was appointed in the Twentieth District, is the head of the St. Vincent De Paul Society in this city. Philimon Tecumseh Sherman, who was appointed in the Twelfth District, is a son of the late Gen. Sherman and a member of Good Government Club D and of the Catholic Club.

None of the new Inspectors was sworn in yesterday. All will receive notices and will be sworn in as soon as they visit the Mayor's office. It is not known whether all who have been named will accept, but if there are any declinations the Mayor says that he has a reserve list from which appointments can be made without delay.

The Inspectors are appointed for one, two, three, four, and five years in each district, so that thirty-five will be appointed in May of each year.

The Inspectors succeed, under the new law, to all the duties of the Trustees, who were legislated out of office, except the appointment, transfer, promotion, or dismissal of teachers and janitors. The Inspectors are required to examine at least once in every quarter all the schools in their respective districts, with reference to the punctual and regular attendance of the pupils and teachers; the number, fidelity, and competency of the teachers; the studies and the progress, order, and discipline of the pupils; the condition of the schoolhouses as to cleanliness, safety, warming, ventilation, and comfort for both teachers and pupils. They are also required to see that the law in respect to the teaching of sectarian doctrines or the use of sectarian books is not violated. It is made the duty of the Inspectors to call the attention of the Board of Education promptly to every matter requiring official action. They are also required to make on or before the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year a full report to the Board of Education in respect to the condition of the schools, the efficiency of the teachers, and the wants of their districts, especially in regard to schools and school premises.

Just before the adjournment of the Board of Education yesterday President Maclay announced that the list of new Inspectors had not been received from the Mayor. It was decided, however, to place the list of appointees on the minutes as a matter of record. The Committee on School Buildings was instructed to prepare places for the meetings of the new Inspectors, which must be held by June 2.

NAMES OF THE APPOINTEES.

Boundaries of the Districts and the Schools Each Contains.

The following list of the men and women named by the Mayor as Inspectors of Common Schools gives the boundaries of each district, the numbers of the schools, the residences and occupations of the Inspectors, and the years in which their terms expire:

I.

Franklin, Baxter, and Bayard Streets, Bowery, Catharine Street, and East and North Rivers.
Grammar Schools Nos. 1 and 29, and Primary Schools Nos. 2, 12, 14, 15, and 34:
Mrs. Julio Pfingsten, 181 Bridge Street.....1901
Theodore W. Kramer, 37 Elm Street.....1900
Dr. E. P Turner, 30 State Street.....1899
H. M. Geschelidt, 33 Park Row, lawyer.....1898
Emil O. C. Weber, 99b Roosevelt Street, leather 1897

II.

Jefferson, Division, Norfolk, and Broome Streets, Bowery, Catharine Street, and East River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 7, 42, and 75, and Primary Schools Nos. 36 and 37.
Miss Matilda Martin, 188 East Broadway....1901
William Holman, 72 Market Street.....1898
Dr. James K. Hogan, 140 Henry Street, physician 1899
Dr. Bernard Gordon, 132 Henry Street, physician 1900
Mrs. Robert Miller, 280 Grand Street.....1897

III.

Franklin, Baxter, and Bayard Streets, Bowery, Spring Street, and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 23, 38, and 44, and Primary Schools Nos. 8, 11, and 30.
George Freygang, 240 West Broadway, drugs 1900
John Allan, 393 Canal Street.....1901
William R. Stierle, 27 Marion Street.....1898
David Freed, 74 Mott Street.....1899
Mrs. Charles Smith, 366 Broome Street.....1897

IV.

Jefferson, Division, Norfolk, and Broome Streets, and East River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 12 and 31, and Primary School No. 20.
Miss Helen McDowell, 265 Henry Street....1898
Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, 277 East Broadway.1901
John E. Murphy, 554 Grand Street, grocer..1899
James J. Nealis, 205 East Broadway, stenographer 1900
Robert Hubbard, 278 Henry Street.....1897

V.

Broome Street, Bowery, Second Street, Avenue A, and Houston and Norfolk Streets. Grammar Schools Nos. 13, 20, and 79, and Primary School No. 1.
James K. Paulding, 146 Forsyth Street....1900
Dr. Louis Haupt, 63 Rivington Street, physician 1901
Henry H. Haight, 24 First Avenue.....1899
Mrs. Mollie Teschner, 66 Rivington Street..1898
Miss Jane E. Robbins, 95 Rivington Street..1897

VI.

Broome, Norfolk, and Stanton Streets, and East River. Grammar Schools Nos. 4, 34, 88, and 92, and Primary Schools Nos. 10 and 40.
Joseph Weber, 64 Lewis Street, stablekeeper 1901
Dr. Henry M. Groehl, 273 Rivington Street, physician 1900
John King, 88 Cannon Street.....1899
Jacob Morgenroth, 85 Cannon Street.....1898
Dr. Emil Altman, 262 Delancey Street, physician 1897

VII.

Second Street, Bowery, Fourth Avenue, Twelfth Street, and Avenue A. Grammar School No. 25 and Primary School No. 22.
Dr. Henry Krollpfeiffer, 48 St. Marks Place physician 1900
Hiram Merritt, 88 East Tenth Street, real estate.....1901
Henry Allen, 230 East Twelfth Street.....1899
William Ehrlich, 104 Second Avenue, Superintendent 1898
Mrs. Seiden Bacon, Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue.....1897

VIII.

Stanton, Norfolk, and Houston Streets, Avenue A, Ninth Street, and East River. Grammar Schools Nos. 15, 22, 66, and 71, and Primary Schools Nos 5 and 31.
Mrs. Kate M. Bose, 262 Seventh Street.....1901
Benjamin Blumenthal, 337 East Fourth Street, cigars.....1900
Samuel Schumacher, 362 East Eighth Street, real estate.....1899
Armour C. Anderson, 708 Sixth Street.....1898
John Reinhardt, 642 Sixth Street.....1897

IX.

Spring Street, Bowery, Fourth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, Carmine, and Clarkson Streets, and North River. Grammar Schools Nos. 3 and 35, and 47. Primary Schools Nos. 6, 13, and 25.
Mrs. H. Dorothy Beach, 38 Charlton Street..1901
Dr. Waldo H. Richardson, 79 Washington Place, physician.....1898
Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, 9 West Ninth Street.....1897
Miss Ellen Collins, 41 West Eleventh Street..1901
Lockwood De Forest, 7 East Tenth Street, artist 1899

X.

Ninth Street, Avenue A, Twelfth Street, Fourth Avenue, Seventeenth Street and East River. Grammar School No. 19 and Primary Schools Nos. 4 and 26.
Mrs. E. Alma Rainsford, 209 East Sixteenth Street 1901
William Hoffman, 300 East Fifteenth Street, Vice President and Treasurer.....1900
Dr. T. H. Newland, 326 East Fourteenth Street, physician 1899
Ferdinand F. Cimiotti, 221 Second Avenue, President 1898
Henry Fuldner, 346 East Fifteenth Street, furniture 1897

XI.

Clarkson and Carmine Streets, Sixth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and North River. Grammar Schools Nos. 3, 16, and 41, and Primary Schools Nos. 7 and 24.
Jacob V. Myers, 2 Van Nest Place, mason..1899
Thomas Fitzpatrick, 94 Bank Street, insurance 1900
Burnet C. McIntyre, 146 West Twelfth Street.1898
William C. Smith, 71 Perry Street, builder...1901
Mrs. Eugenia R. Brown, 243 West Eleventh Street.....1897

XII.

Seventeenth Street, Fourth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, Twenty-ninth Street, and East River. Grammar Schools Nos. 14, 40, and 50, and Primary School No. 29.
Mrs. E. Spencer Mead 126 East Nineteenth Street 1899
P. Tecumseh Sherman, 126 East Twenty-seventh Street.....1901
William T. Lee, 128 East Twenty-seventh Street, agent.....1900
Frederick Flaccus, 325 East Eighteenth Street 1898
Joe Evans, 102 East Twenty-sixth Street....1897

XIII.

Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, Twenty-fifth Street, and North River. Grammar Schools Nos. 11, 45, 55, and 56.
Mrs. Harriet M. Kemp, 267 West Twenty-third Street 1897
Thomas F. Keating, 327 West Twenty-third Street 1898
Samuel V. Constant, 420 West Twenty-third Street, lawyer.....1899
John Stanton, 419 West Twenty-third Street, Treasurer 1900
William M. Abbott, 327 West Twenty-third Street, lawyer 1901

XIV.

Twenty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, Fortieth Street, and East River. Grammar School No. 49 and Primary School No. 16.
Adolph Boskowitz, 281 Fifth Avenue.....1901
Mrs. Frances C. E. Wendell, 126 East Thirty-fifth Street 1900
Miss Teresa Damon, 11 Park Avenue.....1899
Jesse A. Locke, 278 Madison Avenue.....1898
Charles C. Burlingham, 156 East Thirty-eighth Street, lawyer.....1897

XV.

Twenty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street, and North River. Grammar Schools Nos. 26, 33, and 48.
Charles F. Bauerdorf, 322 West Thirty-third Street, lawyer.....1901
George Spurgeon, 414 West Thirty-fourth Street, clothing.....1900
Henry J. Faulkner, 340 West Twenty-eighth Street, physician.....1899
Joseph M. Gray, 354 West Twenty-ninth Street physician.....1898
Ensign B. Pardee, 218 West Thirty-fourth Street 1897

XVI.

Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, Fifty first Street, and East River. Grammar Schools Nos. 47 and 48.
Miss Eugene Smith, 23 East Forty-fourth Street 1898
James G. Wallace, 236 East Fiftieth Street, builder 1901
James R. Steers, Jr., 101 Park Avenue, Lawyer 1900
Cornelius O'Reilly, 34 East Forty-fifth Street, storage 1899
Miss Martha Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street 1897

XVII.

Thirty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, Forty-third Street, and North River. Grammar Schools Nos. 28, 32, and 80, and Primary School No. 27.
John Torney, 417 West Thirty-fourth Street..1901
Joseph Moss, 263 West Thirty-sixth Street, clothing 1900
Mrs. John D. Townsend, 343 West Thirty-fourth Street.....1897
John Hardy, 430 West Forty-third Street, lawyer 1899
Dr. W. T. McManus, 361 West Forty-second Street, physician.....1898

XVIII.

Fifty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and East River Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 59, and Primary School No. 35.
Lewis M. Hornthal, 39 East Fifty-seventh Street, clothing 1901
Miss Marie Houston, 21 West Fifty-third Street 1900
John McCreary, 20 East Fifty-fourth Street..1899
Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis, 66 West Fifty-sixth Street 1898
Dr. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, 581 Lexington Avenue, physician.....1897

XIX.

Forty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, Fiftieth Street, and North River. Grammar Schools Nos. 17, 51, 67, and 84.
Nicholas O'Donnell, 440 West Forty-third Street, coal.....1897
Alexander Carmichael, Jr., 232 West Forty-eighth Street woolens.....1898
John S. Sills, 240 West Forty-fifth Street, grocer 1899
Mrs. Frances Hellman, 200 West Forty-fourth Street 1900
John E. Root, 264 West Forty-third Street..1901

XX.

Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Seventy-second Street, and East River, including Blackwell's Island.
Grammar Schools Nos. 74, 76, and 82.
Harold Godwin, 814 Madison Avenue.....1901
Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, 131 East Sixty-ninth Street 1900
Robert N. Kenyon, 115 East Sixty-fifth Street, lawyer.....1899
Rudolph A. Lowenthal 1898
Mrs. Alfred Meyer, 801 Madison Avenue.....1897

XXI.

Fiftieth Street, Sixth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 58 and 69 and Primary School No. 41.
Nelson S. Spencer, 19 East Forty-seventh Street 1897
John J. Sinclair, 6 East Sixty-third Street, stone 1898
Francis Curry, 305 West Fifty-fifth Street, real estate.....1899
Abram Disbecker, 1,730 Broadway, broker...1900
Stephen Baker, 119 West Fifty-fifth Street...1901

XXII.

Seventy-second Street, Fifth Avenue, Seventy-ninth Street, and East River.
Grammar School No. 70 and Primary School No. 17.
Richard Kelly, 3 East Seventy-third Street, bank 1897
Miss May R. Callender, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue.....1898
Leopold Wormser, 110 East Seventy-ninth Street, clothing.....1899
Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue.....1900
Ferdinand Shack, 67 East Seventy-eighth Street, lawyer.....1901

XXIII.

Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Eighty-fourth Street and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 9, 87, and 94.
Hanford Crawford, 231 West Eighty-third Street, dry goods.....1901
Richard S. Treacy, 226 West End Avenue, real estate.....1900
Mrs. Clara M. Williams, 130 West Seventieth Street 1898
Jacques H. Herts, 23 West Seventieth Street, antiques 1897
William B. Putney, 110 West Seventy-third Street.....1899

XXIV.

Seventy-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, and East River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 53, 77, and 96.
Dr. Edward Sanders, 126 East Eighty-second Street, physician.....1897
Charles Putzel, 58 East Eightieth Street, lawyer 1898
Charles Stilwell, 153 East Eighty-third Street, retired.....1899
Mortimer P. Thain, 20 East Eighty-third Street, architect.....1900
Mrs. John H. School, 121 East Eighty-third Street 1901

XXV.

Eighty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street, and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 54 and 93.
Albert M. Kohn, 132 Manhattan Avenue....1897
Manley Raymond, 29 West Eighty-fourth Street, lawyer.....1898
Emil Stroebel, 165 West One Hundred and fourth Street, President 1899
Dr. William Thurman, 107 West Eighty-sixth Street, physician 1900
W. G. Ver Planck, 315 West Ninetieth Street 1901

XXVI.

Eighty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, Ninety-third, Street, and East River.
Grammar School No. 37 and Primary School No. 42.
Robert E. Steel, 147 East Ninety-second Street, Superintendent 1897
Maurice Rapp, 127 East Eighty-seventh Street 1898
John Furlong, 554 East Eighty-seventh Street.....1899
William J. Amend, 324 East Eighty-seventh Street 1900
George G. Banzer, 1,712 East End Avenue, real estate 1901

XXVII.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Lawrence Street, School One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 10, 24, and 95, and Primary School No. 28.
Mrs. Jessie H. Smith, 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street t.....1901
Isidor Osoero, 64 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street 1900
Franke E. Karelsen, 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, diamonds.....1899
George C. Lay, 2,137 Fifth Avenue, lawyer..1898
Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street 1897

XXVIII.

Ninety-third Street, Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Harlem and East Rivers.
Grammar Schools Nos. 72 and 86 and Primary Schools Nos. 9 and 21.
M. H. Gillespie, 1 East Ninety-eighth Street, builder 1897
G. G. Fischlowitz, 1,708 Lexington Avenue, doctor 1898
Leon M. Hirsch, 15 East Ninety-fourth Street 1899
W. E. McCord, 237 East One Hundred and Fourth Street 1900
Mrs. C. H. Canna, 67 East One Hundred and Fifth Street 1901

XXIX.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Lawrence Street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 5, 43, 46, 52, 68, and 69, and Primary Schools Nos. 19 and 32.
Mrs. F. L. Truax, 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street 1901
Edwin T. Rice, 54 Convent Avenue.....1900
Solomon Moses, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street 1899
Richard L. Sweezy, 61 Convent Avenue, lawyer 1898
Robert Orr, 31 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, merchant 1897

XXX.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Harlem River, including Ward's Island. Grammar Schools Nos. 57 and 83.
John J. Vause, 99 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, lawyer.....1897
G. Wallace Bryant, 99 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, real estate.....1898
Edward J. Murray, 206 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, real estate.....1899
Henry Kohn, 1,736 Madison Avenue.....1900
Thomas McCormack, 1,726 Lexington Avenue, clerk 1901

XXXI.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, and Harlem River, including Randall's Island. Grammar Schools Nos. 39 and 78, and Primary Schools Nos 3 and 28.
Benno Lewinson, 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, lawyer.....1897
Dr. Rueben Cronson, 238 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.....1898
M. J. A. McCaffery, 316 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, grocer.....1899
James H. Loudergan, 419 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, printer.....1900
Dr. Herman Jarecky, 1,895 Lexington Avenue, physician.....1901

XXXII.

Harlem River, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Long Island Sound, and Harlem Kills, including Pickerel, North Brother, and South Brother Islands. Grammar Schools Nos. 60 and 85.
Samuel Samuels, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, President.1901
Dr. Abbie H. MacIvor, 444 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, physician.....1900
Dr. S. H. McIlroy, 330 Alexander Avenue, physician 1899
John J. Stephens, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Melton Avenue, coal.....1898
E. M. Raynor, 182 Willis Avenue.....1898

XXXIII.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Harlem River, Boscobel Avenue, High Bridge Street, Elliott Street, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Boston Road, Wilkins Place, Charlotte Place, Bronx River, Bronx Street, and Westmore Avenue. Grammar Schools Nos. 61, 62, 90, and 91, and Primary Schools Nos. 33 and 44.
Dr. James A. Ferguson, 34 Lind Avenue, physician 1901
T. Mason Oliver, 536 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.....1900
William Hogg, 685 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, leather.....1899
Stebbins Smith, 743 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, lawyer.....1898
Mrs. Anna W. Brown, High Bridge.....1897

XXXIV.

Boscobel Avenue, High Bridge Street, Elliott Street, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Boston Road, Wilkins Place, Charlotte Place, Bronx River, King's Bridge Road, Southern Boulevard, Webster Avenue, Mosholu Parkway, Jerome Avenue, Northern City Line, Hudson River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and North River.
Grammar Schools Nos. 63, 64, 65, and 66, Primary Schools Nos. 45, 46, and 47.
Mrs. Mary S. Autry, Morris Heights.....1901
William McNabb, 488 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street 1900
Theodore E. Thomson, 1,779 Washington Avenue, architect 1899
John E. Eustis, Sedgwick Avenue.....1898
Elmer A. Allen, 313 St. James Street.....1897

XXXV.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Wetmore Avenue, Dongan Street, Bronx River, King's Bridge Road, Southern Boulevard, Webster Avenue, Mosholu Parkway, Jerome Avenue, Northern City Line, and Long Island Sound, including City Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.
Grammar Schools Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, and 102, and Primary Schools Nos. 18, 38, 39, and 48.
F. W. Jackson, Throgg's Neck.....1901
W. W. Niles, Jr., Bedford Park.....1900
Robert F Johnston, William's Bridge, Claflin & Co.....1899
William Birchall, Westchester, or Bronxdale, President 1898
W. A. Armstrong, Wakefield.....1897

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, was busy yesterday afternoon sending out notices to those who were appointed as Inspectors.

Open Air Workers' Convention.

The fourth annual convention of the Open Air Workers' Association of America met in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, and were called to order by the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin of Washington. The receipts for the year were $284.03, and, after the expenses had been paid, there was a balance on hand of $5.78. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C.; Vice Presidents —The Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of New-York, the Rev. H. L. Hastings of Boston, the Rev. L. W. Munhfill of Germantown, the Rev. Dr. Jesse H. Brookes of St. Louis, Commissioner Ballington Booth of New-York, and the Rev. Edward H. Byington of Brooklyn; Secretary—Miss Eloise V. Prentice of Brooklyn; Treasurer—James H. Prentice of Brooklyn; Executive Committee (to fill unexpired terms)—H. L. Davis of Cleveland, Llewellyn Caley of Philadelphia, and G. Le Lacheur of Brooklyn. An address was made in the evening by the President.

Electricians Elect Officers.

The following officers were elected by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at its meeting Tuesday at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue: President—Louis Duncan of Baltimore; Vice Presidents—Charles P. Steinmetz, Schenectady; Harris J. Ryan, and Wilbur M. Stine; Managers—John W. Lieb, Jr., F. C. Pickernell, William I. Puffer, and L. B. Stillwell; Secretary—Ralph W. Pope; Treasurer—George A. Hamilton.

Among the visitors at the exposition last night were Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low.

Men's Furnishing Dep't

Bicycle Shirts, in Madras, Oxfords, Flannels, Silks and Mixtures, assorted styles, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50

Morning Shirts, Soft and Stiff Bosoms, new colorings, $2.50; worth $3.50

Fine Negligee Shirts, with and without collars.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

ELEVATED CARS ON BRIDGE

CHIEF ENGINEER MARTIN IN OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

Says Mr. Uhlmann's Plan Is Not Practicable; that Headway Could Not Be Maintained; that Lives Would Be Endangered by Loaded Trains Passing Across in Front of Each Other—Elevated Trains Carry but 45 Per Cent. of Bridge Traffic.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday and received Chief Engineer Martin's report on the advisability of the use of the bridge for elevated railroad purposes. The report was not in favor of the scheme, and, after it had been read, it was laid on the table without any action being taken. The report is as follows:

It will be seen upon consideration of this scheme that practically one-half of the proposed increased facilities of the bridge railway are to be turned over for the operation of the elevated railroad trains; although a careful examination indicates that less than 29 per cent. of the passengers over the bridge railway are from or to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and a little over 16 per cent. from or to the Kings County Elevated Railroad, leaving over 55 per cent. from and to the surface railways and the street itself.

The elevated trains are to be interposed between the bridge trains, and will pass over the same tracks on the superstructure as will the bridge railroad trains. Regular headways cannot be observed on these railroads, varying, as they do, in some instances from forty seconds to three minutes and ten seconds. Any interruption would necessarily interfere with and obstruct the movement of the bridge railroad trains.

In Mr. Uhlmann's proposition, reference is made to five-car trains and to locomotives. Platforms and switches, particularly in New-York, are long enough only for four-car trains and one locomotive. Unless radical changes were made in the construction of these platforms and switches, elevated trains of more than four cars could not be run over the bridge railway.

If the locomotive should be left in Brooklyn time would be required on arrival or departure from the Brooklyn station to detach or attach it, thereby causing increase in headway. If the locomotive is run with its train to New-York and back again, an additional work is imposed upon the tractive power without advantage. The selection of tracks for elevated railroad surface service would cause, unless a material change were made in the passenger platforms of the two stations, embarrassment thereon, resulting in delay and perhaps the injury of persons.

At the Brooklyn station the incoming trains from the Kings County elevated railroad would cross the tracks of the outgoing trains on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, each train at times fully laden with passengers. And in New-York it would be necessary that the sandwiched tracks over the structure proper and into that station should also cross. These crossings may be made safely, but one train should come to a dead stop while the other is passing over. Such crossings have been avoided in all consideration of plans for the improved facilities of the bridge, and it is more important on this railway than, perhaps, on any other, that such crossings should not be permitted.

The Trustees are now nearly at the consummation of plans for doubling bridge railroad facilities. The adoption of this proposal would delay the realization of these plans without material benefit to more than one-half of the passengers now using the bridge railway, and seriously discriminating against the others.

If the proposition outlined were put in operation, the facilities of the bridge railway would not be much greater than now. Therefore the improvement made and now nearly completed, costing large sums of money to the two cities, would be rendered ineffective. It is confessed that the locomotives are inadequate for the service, and consequently, that grips may be applied either one for each passenger car or a grip to the forward car of the train or to the locomotive. This provision is largely experimental. A grip of sufficient power to haul a four-car train and locomotive over the railway has not been designed or tested. The stress on the cable would be very great; whether the cable would resist these strains is a question.

In conclusion, it is respectfully advised that this proposition to run trains over the bridge railway, from the two elevated railroads, be rejected, if, as is doubtful in the minds of experienced railroad managers, that in the interests of these railways they should terminate at New-York it will be far better that the tracks used by them should be entirely independent of the bridge system; either by the construction of a railway bridge proper, or by placing tracks on the present structure independent of the bridge railway tracks—the latter in the judgment of the engineers of the bridge being quite impracticable.

The Babcock & Wilson Boiler Company of this city was awarded the contract of furnishing two boilers of 400 horse power at a cost of $4,300. The Walker Manufacturing Company was awarded the contract for two generators at $15,849, and the Southworth Foundry and Machine Company got a contract for two 600 horse power engines at $16,400. The Pullman Palace Car Company received the contract for furnishing twenty cars, each to be 48 feet long, and furnished with electric motors, at $3,200 each.

The decision rendered by Justice Clement of the Supreme Court regarding the use of the bridge plaza was read and referred to the counsel.

AN UNOBSTRUCTED BRIDGE PLAZA.

President Howell Now Agrees with Justice Clement.

President Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterday in speaking of Justice Clement's decision, in which it is held that the surface railroad cars cannot use the bridge plaza, said:

I think the Justice is perfectly right. He is an able lawyer, and I have no doubt that his decision in the matter is a correct one. I was in favor of some plan to assist the people in getting to the bridge easily, but I looked upon the resolution adopted Feb. 3 as a makeshift, although I voted for it as the best project then thought out. Since I have read the Judge's opinion and have considered the matter in all its lights I have decided that he is right. The people who are brought to the bridge by the surface railroads should have proper facilities for getting to the bridge station. For this reason the engineers, at my request, have prepared a plan for them to come down Liberty Street. This plan has not yet been presented, and it is, of course, for the Trustees to determine whether or not they will accept it. It gives one track on Liberty Street, coming down, then turning around and coming up close to the station. Thus they can go down, if they desire, to the ferry and come back on Fulton Street, which, in my judgment, is a proper way to solve this vexed problem. There will be no obstructions on the plaza. Vehicles coming over from New-York can follow up alongside of the track to Clinton Street or go up on Fulton Street. I think, in a word, this would be the proper thing to do.

President Howell's plan was not submitted to the Bridge Trustees at their meeting yesterday.

His Education Too Meagre.

WOODSIDE, L. I., May 20.—Jacob Freindh and Miss Carrie Kuysling, young people of this place, were to have been married last Sunday, but the wedding did not take place. Jacob secured a house at Great Neck, and had everything in readiness for the occasion, but last Saturday he received a letter from Miss Kuysling, in which she said she could not marry him because he had too meagre an education. Freindh became revengeful and wanted to sue the young woman for breach of promise, but his friends persuaded him not to.

Her Body Given to Mr. Hill.

Coroner Dobbs yesterday gave to ex-Congressman Ralph Hill of Indianapolis possession of the body of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. E. Hill, who committed suicide May 8 at 35 Lafayette Place. Col. John A. Keith of Columbus, Ind., telegraphed yesterday that he did not wish his daughter's body to be cremated.

W. & J. Sloane

Extraordinary Special Sale of

Axminster and Velvet Carpets AT 90c. per yard.

The greatest value for the money we have ever offered.

Large variety of excellent designs and colorings.

Goods purchased now can be held for delivery in the early Fall.

Sale Terminates May 29.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

ANTHRACITE COAL MAY COST MORE.

Probability of an Advance in Wholesale Prices June 1.

There is a probability that wholesale prices for anthracite coal will be advanced on the 1st of June, although some of the representatives of the New-York companies affect to believe that the market conditions are hardly such as to warrant any change from the present circular or list price, which is on the basis of $3.60 for broken, $3.85 for egg, $4 for stove, and $3.75 per gross ton for chestnut, at the loading ports in New-Jersey. These were the prices which were made on the 1st of May by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and which have been acquiesced in by the other companies. They do not make price lists nowadays, for some reason, and these quotations represent what is supposed to have ruled as a market price during May. They have not been realized as a matter of fact, and the only result of the making of this circular to date from May 1 was to secure orders at the price which prevailed during April.

With the agitation of a further possible advance in the price for June deliveries there may be orders taken at the May list sufficient to carry the producing companies during that month.

There has been a reduction in the output this year as compared with last, for the same period of time, and this decreased output was necessary in order to maintain even the prices that are being realized. It is reported that in the first quarter of this year the output was 9,446,098 tons, a decrease of 637,789 tons as against the output for the same period of time last year. Prices actually realized are now much better than at this time in 1895, without regard to whether the list is being maintained. It is probable that the betterment equals 10 per cent. in price realized by the wholesale producing interest. By a reduction in the output of 6 per cent. this "firmness," as the companies say, has been possible.

The nominal price at retail is the same as last year, but at that time there was a wide divergence from the retailers' list price, and most of the sales were made at no greater margin than exists at present. Even with the smaller tonnage produced thus far in 1896, there has not been anything like a demand equal to the supply, and some has gone into stock at the usual places of deposit both East and West. The sales at the eastward before the May advance in prices were very large, and it is said that there is a vast amount due at the former price. It is a well-known fact in trade circles that orders on the books are "good orders," if the market price shows any disposition to advance, either naturally or by manipulation. They often times are not "good orders" if there is any weakness in the market due to excess of product or the letting loose of tonnage by any one concern in the ring that wants to move its coal at the expense of the other parties in the same line of business.

There is no scarcity of coal, and no one is suffering from an inability to secure a supply, and the story given out by some interested parties that it "will be impossible to get enough coal from the mines between now and the time when the demand for coal becomes greatest to equal the consumption," is an invention of the fertile imagination of certain of the gentlemen who would profit by such a condition of affairs.

The latest issue of The Coal Trade Journal says:

"In anthracite coal there is nothing of moment to report. The conditions continue much as they have during the past six or eight weeks, the miners are working on short time, and the output is at the rate of about 750,000 tons per week, but even with this there is sufficient coal to meet any and all requirements, and so much so is this the case that a considerable proportion of the output is now going into stock at distant points, to be ready for the demand, which may ensue the 1st of July It is considered probable that, after the date mentioned, there will be sufficient demand for the coal to take a product of perhaps 1,000,000 tons per week in addition to taking up some of the stock. The companies appear to have the market well in hand, and they are not attempting to increase transactions by any particular cutting of the price. Some coal, of course, going on yearly contracts, or on orders taken prior to the last advance in the circular price as made on the 1st of May.

"The probability of an advance in prices of anthracite for the 1st of June has been referred to by the daily press. There may be such a scheme hatching in the minds of the managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Company to aid them in something which they may have in hand. There is not the occasion for it, nor is it in a business sense; it is folly to adopt a policy of scaring customers into buying by the threat of advances. There comes a time when such threats have little value, because the market will not respond, and the price cannot be realized. The plan of getting in orders at the old price by advancing to a higher—on paper—cannot be worked continuously. The tonnage in the last half of the year can be placed at a fair price, but not an excessive one. There is not the slightest reason, from a business point of view, for an advance in anthracite before the month of July."

ONE HUNDRED TALESMEN EXCUSED.

Panel Exhausted Without Finding a Twelfth Juror for Mrs. Fleming.

It is hoped that the twelfth juror will be found to-day in the trial of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who is accused of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss. The entire day yesterday was consumed in an attempt to get the one man necessary to fill the jury box.

Mrs. Fleming seemed more cheerful than usual when taken into the courtroom from the Tombs, and chatted in an animated manner with her half-sister, Florence Bliss.

Recorder Goff appeared in court shortly after 10 o'clock, and immediately the examination of talesmen began. A new panel of 100 talesmen was on hand, and they were all questioned, but without result. Every man was either rejected for incompetency or challenged peremptorily by the prosecution or defense.

Juror No. 5, Edwin B. Holden, handed to Recorder Goff a letter which he had received from a Mrs. Van Deusen of Ch

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MR. BURN'S BUSY ENGINES

SHOOK HER HOUSE AND SHATTERED HER NERVES, MRS. HEALY SAYS.

Their Owner Declares He Has Complied with the Law—He Has Been Obliged to Appear in Court at the Instance of the Board of Health and in Injunction Proceedings, and Mrs. Healy Has Sued for $10,000 Damages.

Having hired electric lighting for several years, S. F. Burns, the proprietor of a restaurant at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, put in a plant of his own. Two engines in the basement under the wing of the restaurant at 102 West Forty-fifth Street, enabled him to increase the number of lamps in each of his dining rooms, to provide for a brilliant out-door display by large letters, filled with globes running up the front of both his Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street buildings, and to furnish the entire property with steam heat and fans for cooling and ventilation. It is said that the plant cost $6,000, and that Mr. Burns calculated that in three years he would save that amount on former rentals for light and heat, besides having the showiest place in that part of the city.

The plant has cost so far, in addition to the money outlay, several appearances in court at the instance of the Board of Health, the engagement of counsel in injunction proceedings on complaint that he is maintaining a nuisance, and has involved him in a suit for $10,000 damages for having shattered the nerves and injured the business of Mrs. Catharine Healy, who does dressmaking and takes boarders at 104 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Healy hired the house she occupies from the Greenwood estate two years ago, for one year, at $1,600. Mr. Burns had then opened his Forty-fifth Street wing. The rooms at Mrs. Healy's were easily rented, she says, for the first year of her tenancy, although when she renewed the lease for two years, in May, 1895, she made it a condition with the agent of the property that hackmen who lined up against her curb when her boarders wished to sleep should be restrained in their hilarity. This annoyance was lessened and Mrs. Healy says she kept her rooms occupied. In October last, when the electric and steam heating plant got into operation, her serious troubles began. Only a party wall separates her house from the machinery in Mr. Burns's Forty-fifth Street basement. Business is at its best in the restaurant after midnight. From that time until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning the plant is said to be run at high pressure.

Mrs. Healy began to lose her boarders. Some of them complained that the noise from the engines was like that of swiftly moving steamer paddle wheels, as if river boats were in a race next door. Others thought a trip hammer must be at work against the walls. Mrs. Healy says there was sometimes a whirring sound and sometimes the machinery jarred the walls, rattled her back parlor windows, and shook the glass in a hall door.

The back parlor, which had yielded $60 a month, became untenantable for lodgers, according to Mrs. Healy, and she had to turn it into a workroom for her dressmaking. Other rooms which she had furnished well and for which boarders had paid good prices were also abandoned. She kept advertising them, and reduced her prices, but tenants would not remain at any price. At one time in the Winter the house, which she had formerly kept profitably, yielded her only $3 a week. She got that rental for a room that had formerly brought $10 a week, and which had been regularly occupied at that price. Reduced to the necessity of drumming for transient lodgers at low rates, and robbed of her own rest by the nightly hammering of the motors on the other side of her wall, Mrs. Healy says her nerves gave out. She was prostrated and under medical care. Then the grip seized her, and she was helpless for several weeks.

She complained of the Burns motor to the agent for the house. Nothing came of it, and in January she sent word to him that she would not pay rent unless he tried to abate the nuisance. This step led to a complaint to the Board of Health. By this time a fresh annoyance had appeared in the escape pipe in the restaurant roof, which spurted steam and hot water across her yard. A servant was scalded, she says. Then the accumulated discharge froze and glazed the yard with ice.

Mr. Burns fixed the exhaust pipe so that it ceased to empty itself over the yard, but Mrs. Healy says the pounding, whirring, and paddling of the engines continued.

The Board of Health began its action in February. There have since been repeated visits to the engine room by health officers, engineers, electricians, and others, and several hearings in a police court. The result in the last respect was that Charles A. Hess, Mr. Burns's attorney, elected to have the case carried to Special Sessions. In other respects, Mrs. Healy says, nothing has changed. There was talk of removing the engines to a basement under the Sixth Avenue restaurant, but it has not advanced beyond vague promise. A small engine close to the party wall was stopped out, according to Mrs. Healy, the larger engine has since been required to do the work formerly done by two, and the noise is as bad as at any time.

Despairing of relief by mild methods, last week application was made to Justice Pryor for an injunction which should stop the noise. Justice Pryor said he could not grant such an order on affidavits. He appointed Samuel B. Paul as referee, to hear testimony on the facts. Then Mrs. Healy brought suit for $10,000 damages against Mr. Burns.

A man calling himself A. L. Gardiner called at Mrs. Healy's for board last Thursday. He said he had a friend named Laird, who would room with him. It was agreed that they should have the second-story front room, with board, for $20 a week. They paid one week's board in advance. They said they were salesmen and would probably remain for several weeks. At breakfast Saturday Mrs. Healy spoke of the noise of the machinery the night before. It had driven her from her bed in the back parlor to the front parlor, she said, where she obtained fitful rest toward morning. When she asked her new boarders if they had been annoyed, Gardiner replied:

"No; we go to bed to sleep. Why, Laird slept so soundly that I had to give him a good punching this morning to wake him for breakfast."

Mrs. Healy spoke of the annoyance and said jokingly that she could not permit her boarders to visit Burns's, whereupon one of them asked, "Where is Burns's?"

They seemed interested in the story of the motor. When Mrs. Healy said the extra illumination had been made to eclipse a rival, in the block below, kept by a man formerly in Mr. Burns's service, and added that friends of hers must patronize the rival, the new boarders joined in the spirit of table fun and said they would abide by that rule of the house.

It was noticed that the new boarders were in the house early at night and about all day Sunday. On Monday they made excuses for going away, and went, seeking no rebate on account of the broken week. Mrs. Healy says she believes they were agents of Mr. Burns, sent there to sleep through the noise and so testify, and perhaps also to obtain testimony bearing on the damages sustained by Mrs. Healy through loss of boarders or cut rates.

When Mr. Burns was asked regarding these men he declined to acknowledge that they had been sent to Mrs. Healy's to serve him. Speaking of the case otherwise, he said: "I don't know what is expected of me now, and why anybody complains. The first complaint was against the exhaust pipe. I remedied that trouble. The engines were going four months before there was any complaint. People who have been coming here every night didn't know that I had an electric plant in the house until I informed them, long after complaint was made. I have done everything I could to prevent noise. Last Saturday and Sunday I had experts here all the time. There were six or eight of them. They did not find anything to constitute a nuisance. I do not wish to discuss the case, but I have complied with the law in every respect, and intend to do so. In regard to court and other legal proceedings, everything is left to my counsel."

Mrs. Healy said: "If Mr. Burns thinks he has abated the motor nuisance, I wish he could sit in my house and hear his machines under full power. About three weeks ago I sent a note to him about 2:30 o'clock in the morning, asking him to come in. The noise was simply terrible. Word came back that he was not in. We have the noise nearly every night. Full power is used in the theatre people arrive, but from about 11 o'clock until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, it is enough to drive one distracted. Several men came here Sunday to hear the noise. I would not admit them, because I have enough witnesses without them, and I feared that my lawyers would object to having Mr. Burns's experts in the house. Besides, the machines were not then noisy. But that night, when the experts had gone away, the terrible pounding began again. We have it every night in the hours of big business in the restaurant, and it lasts until nearly morning. I am sure I have not averaged three hours' sleep a night in months."

Robert S. Rudd, Mrs. Healy's attorney, said yesterday: "Mr. Burns has evidently worked for delay. He will find our staying powers equal to his. That nuisance must be abated."

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

No Change in the Discipline Regarding Amusements.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Bishop Foster presided at the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. The feature of the session was the discussion of the amusement question.

Lewis Curtis was elected on the first ballot as agent of the Western Book Concern, with headquarters at Cincinnati. He, with the other agents to be selected, will have charge of the Methodist book business at Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A resolution was unanimously adopted reciting that the sale of liquors in the National Capitol was a National disgrace, and asking in the name of 10,000,000 people that Congress abolish the practice.

The Committee on the State of the Church drew the conference into an exciting discussion by recommending that that part of the Discipline relating to special amusements be not changed. Under the present law, persons indulging in intoxicating liquor as a beverage, renting property to or becoming bondsmen for liquor dealers, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, and indulging in many other popular amusements, shall be expelled from the church, unless the offender exhibit real humiliation. By an almost unanimous vote the conference refused to change the Discipline on the subject of amusements.

George P. Mains of New-York East was elected junior book agent at New-York on the fourth ballot. He succeeds Sanford Hunt, who died last Fall. Mr. Mains has been pastor of the New-York Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Secretary of the Church Extension Society of that city.

MUST AWAIT THE DECISION.

Signing Austin Amendments Does Not Permit Rapid Transit Construction.

It was announced yesterday from Albany that Gov. Morton had signed the Austin amendments to the Rapid-Transit Act.

"Gov. Morton's action does not affect the Rapid Transit Commissioners in enabling them to go ahead with the construction of an underground railroad," said Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Commission, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The commission's hands are tied, and it can do nothing until the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decides as to the constitutionality of the original Rapid-Transit act. This was brought into question as soon as the commission reported formally on the project for an underground railroad, and we don't know when a decision will be given.

"General plans for the railroad have been drawn and we are ready to go ahead and let contracts as soon as we are released from the injunction of the courts."

INSURANCE MEN OBJECT

DO NOT WANT THE FORTY-SECOND STREET RESERVOIR REMOVED.

The Board of Fire Underwriters Appoints a Committee to Take Action in the Matter—New Officers of the Organization—Lloyds Companies That Have Not Paid Dues for the Fire Patrol to be Prosecuted.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday in the Mutual Life Building, was both interesting and important, as new officers were installed, and the question of doing away with the Forty-second Street Reservoir and a plan to enforce payment of fire patrol dues from individual Lloyds subscribers were considered.

The new officers were: President—Edward F. Beddall, Manager of the Royal Fire Insurance Company, who succeeds John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Fire Insurance Company; Vice President—J. Montgomery Hare; Secretary—Alfred M. Thorburn; Treasurer—Lindley Murray, Jr., re-elected.

The question of doing away with the Forty-second Street Reservoir was brought up for general discussion, and the consensus of ideas was that the insurance interests were very much disturbed at the prospect of the removal of the reservoir while the water supply is as at present. While there would be no objection to its suppression if there were mains adequate to the distribution of the available water supply, it was said, the reservoir is regarded in the existing conditions as an important auxiliary in emergencies.

If it does not increase the "head" of water in time of need, the underwriters argued, it certainly holds it, and there are moments in fire peril when results would be obtained more quickly by opening its gates than by trusting to the Central Park gates; and, besides, there is a feeling of safety in having a considerable amount of water held in reserve in the centre of the city.

It was considered prudent that nothing should be left undone in impressing the public that until the equivalent of the reservoir is furnished, it would be unsafe to do away with it, and a special committee was appointed to consider the subject and take proper action.

The question of the Lloyds insurance companies was brought up with the presentation of the annual report of the Finance Committee, and at its prompting, action was taken to compel the payment of amounts due on the percentages out of which the Fire Patrol is supported.

An underwriter, in explaining the situation, said that any one acquainted with insurance affairs knows that the city has been overrun by Lloyds companies. Some are stable and excellent concerns; others are of the "wildcat" class, and evade payment of losses and dues of every sort. The Board of Underwriters endeavored to tax all Lloyds for the support of the Patrol, and some responded to the request for an accounting of premiums received, while many ignored it. Civil suits were instituted and won, but the judgments were not satisfied. Now the underwriters are determined in cases where the companies fail to settle to prosecute the individual subscribers, the right of the Board of Fire Underwriters to collect the tax for the Fire Patrol having been determined by the Appellate Court.

Of Lloyds companies which existed and of which now no trace can be found, and whose indebtedness is from 25 cents to $100, are the following: Atlas, Buffalo, Fulton, Century Centennial, Capital, General, Jefferson, Liberty, Merchants' Underwriters, Monarch, Niagara, Provincial, and Waldorf.

Collectors' returns recite that from the following no payments have been received: Union, Imperial, Indemnity, German-American, Metropolitan, Safety, Brooklyn, Empire State, and Monitor.

There are, besides, the Insurers' Lloyds, which has failed to pay a judgment of $79.34, and the New-York County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, against which there is a judgment of $2,170. The Empire State owes $122.50 and the Metropolitan Lloyds $483.52. In all such cases demurrers were overruled and judgment was ordered for the plaintiff, the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Suit has also been brought against Whipple & Co. for failing to make premium returns, as provided for the Bankers and Mechants', New-York and Chicago, and South and North American Lloyds.

Each pending case will be pushed, and the individual subscribers in cases of default will be sought out and sued.

THE HOLT WILL CASE MYSTERY.

All the Evidence in Favor of the Genuineness of the Will.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The testimony in behalf of the beneficiaries in the celebrated Holt will case was concluded in Judge Bradley's court to-day.

All the evidence adduced was in favor of the genuineness of the will so mysteriously sent by mail to the Register of Wills just in time to be probated. The counsel for the caveators, in his opening, told the jury that, among other things he proposed to show, was that Luke Devlin, who is named as executor, was the person who had the will in his possession while search was being made, and who was instrumental in sending the will to the Register's office.

Civil Service Law in Custom House.

Col. William G. Rice of the United States Civil Service Commission had a conference with Collector Kilbreth at the Custom House yesterday relative to the scope of the President's recent order extending the operation of the civil service law. As the Civil Service Commission interprets the order, all places in the Custom House, except those held by the Collector, Special Deputy, and the scrub women, come within the provisions of the law. Even the Collector's private secretary must be appointed hereafter under the competitive rules; also the Auditor and the Deputy Collectors.

DR. D'HOMERGUE SLAPPED HIS WIFE

She Had Him Arrested—Hearts and Mahatmas to Blame.

Dr. Louis C. d'Homergue, one of the best-known veterans in Brooklyn, a clerk in the Health Office of that city, has been summoned to appear before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Court this morning, to answer a charge of assault made against him by his wife, Inez. In stating his side of the story yesterday, Dr. d'Homergue said:

I am sorry as much for her sake as my own. You see, there is the annoying publicity that will come to us, and really it seems too slight a matter to make public. This trouble arose out of a little quarrel over a game of cards, and it came up in the simplest way imaginable. Two ladies who live on the same floor with us were in our rooms last night. One of them is very much interested in theosophy and other occult sciences, and naturally the conversation drifted in that direction. We had a planchette board, and the three women were using it with more or less success. I proposed a game of cards, and the planchette board was put away. We played hearts, but the subject of mahatmas and astral projection was not dropped. You know how people will talk over a game, and we were playing hearts, where conversation is allowable. I will admit that I don't take much stock in theosophy, and maybe I was a little cruel in my jocular remarks about occultism in general. At all events, my wife became angry. She said:

"Doctor, if you don't keep still about that I'll leave the game."

I didn't know that she was really in earnest, and I kept on talking. Suddenly Mrs. d'Homergue got up, and, taking another pack of cards and her dressmaker's cutting board, went into the next room. There she sat playing solitaire in the dark. I tried to maintain an air of cheerfulness, and we played three-handed hearts for a while. But a frost had naturally fallen on the party, and soon our two callers withdrew. After they left I went into the next room and told my wife that she was silly for making such a display of temper in the presence of strangers. She retorted by calling me an awful name. Then I slapped her lightly on the cheek. That started her off. She broke the cutting board over my head and threatened to throw me out of the window.

Mrs. d'Homergue will tell her story to Justice Walsh to-day.

BANKS AND THE HARPER ESTATE.

Payment from Trust Fund for Mortgages by Fletcher Harper Heirs.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision concerning the estate of Fletcher Harper, the publisher, who died in 1877. The parties interested in the decision are Mrs. Ellen J. H. Haight and William D. Harper, brother of Mrs. Haight, who are grandchildren of Mr. Harper.

Fletcher Harper left a wife, Jane Freelove Harper; two children, and five grandchildren. The widow was to have the family residence in this city during her life and another residence at Irvington-on-Hudson. This real estate, it was directed, should be sold after her death, and the proceeds divided between Mrs. Haight and William D. Harper. The widow died April 17, 1895, and the principal of a trust fund of $100,000 was then divided among the five grandchildren. Releases were procured from Mrs. Haight and William D. Harper, who elected to take their interest in the realty during the lifetime of their grandmother, instead of after her death. To secure loans they mortgaged their interests in this real estate, giving as collateral their share in the $100,000 trust fund referred to. The Chatham National Bank and the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., hold the mortgages against Mrs. Haight and William D. Harper.

The decision states that the grandchildren had the right to mortgage their interests in the property before the death of Mrs. Fletcher Harper, and the right to elect to take the real estate instead of the proceeds after Mrs. Harper's death. The power to sell given to the executors under the will cannot be exercised. The mortgages held by the banks named are valid liens on the property, and these banks are entitled to be paid out of Mrs. Haight's and William D. Harper's interest in the trust fund.

COL. WARING CAN GET ALONG.

"The August Board" Does Not Bother Him or His Parade.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department was asked yesterday what he thought of the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to grant permission for the erection of a street stand for reviewing the public parade of the employes of the department next Tuesday.

"The parade," he said, "will take place, and there will be a reviewing point somewhere. I think I can say that the Mayor will review the parade.

"The line of march has been changed. The men will form above Sixty-first Street and the parade will be to Fifth Avenue, to West Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, and dismiss. The change is made to avoid crossing the cable railroads at points where the cars go at full speed around curves. The men could not readily break ranks and reform at the crossings."

Commissioner Waring said that the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to grant him a favor was, to his mind, a proof that he was not in favor with the politicians who control the majority who voted at Tuesday's meeting of the Aldermen. He could get along, he thought, without the aid of what he called "the august board."

Boys Thieves, and Proud of It.

Four boys who boasted that they were thieves and intended to be thieves in order to make their living easily, were held by City Magistrate Wentworth, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning for examination on charges of robbery. The prisoners were Thomas Carrano, eleven years old, of 32 Crosby Street; Conuch Casselli, eleven years old, of 35 Crosby Street; Pasquale Casselli, twelve years old, of 35 Crosby Street, and Conuch Caplanca, twelve years old, of 23 Marion Street. They were arrested Tuesday afternoon just after robbing Michael Water's cutlery and hardware store at Grand and Willard Streets. All acknowledged their guilt to Magistrate Cornell, and said they had committed a number of other robberies in that section during the past six months.

ITS SIXTH SYNAGOGUE

THE CORNERSTONE OF SHEARITH ISRAEL'S NEW TEMPLE LAID.

Addresses by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes and the Rev. Dr. S. Morais of Philadelphia—The Congregation Is the Second Oldest Religious Society in New-York—Tribulations During the Revolution—Had to Flee from the British.

The Congregation Shearith Israel laid the cornerstone of its sixth place of worship in this city yesterday, and at the same time dedicated its new site at Seventieth Street and Central Park West. A tent had been put up at the corner and within, near where the cornerstone was to be laid, a platform had been raised, on which were seated the visiting clergymen and the officers of the congregation. Among them were the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Minister of the congregation; the Rev. Abraham H. Nieto, assistant minister; the Rev. Meldola de Sola of the Congregation Shearith Israel of Montreal; the Rev. Dr. S. Morais of the Congregation Mikve Israel of Philadelphia, L. Napoleon Levy, Lewis Hyman, J. Edgar Phillips, Elmer Hendricks, Joseph Blumenthal, David De Meza, Henry Belais, Adolphus S. Solomons, Frederick Nathan, Julius J. Lyons, William Salomon, N. Taylor Phillips, Mitchell A. C. Levy, and Levi J. Isaacs.

The seats under the tent were filled with men and women of the congregation and people were standing in every available place. At the rear an organ had been placed and near by was the special choir of eighteen male voices, led by Leon Kramer, hidden behind palms.

Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wolff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Mendes, Mrs. Julius Wolff, Mrs. A. H. Nieto, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Elias, Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, J. E. Phillips, L. J. Isaacs, Joseph Blumenthal, the Rev. Dr. Drachman, John A. Stewart, Albert Hendricks, Andrew H. Green, Simon Schafler, the Rev. Dr. Weiss, Miss Marie Downey, Miss Hattie Eckman, the Misses Cardoza, and William Salaman.

The service began with a dedication blessing by Dr. Mendes, and the singing of the psalm "I rejoiced." Rev. Meldola de Sola offered the prayer.

The first address of the afternoon was by the Rev. Dr. S. Morais of Congregation Mikne Israel of Philadelphia. The connection between this congregation and that of Dr. Mendes has always been very close. At the time of the Revolution, when New-York was under Tory control, the American Jews who had cast their fortune with the Revolutionary Party found that it was impossible for them to worship in New-York, and the congregation moved bodily to Philadelphia and joined with Congregation Mikne Israel, and for some years both congregations worshipped together under the New-York minister.

At the close of Dr. Morais's address, Lewis Hyman, Vice President of the congregation, presented a silver trowel with which the cornerstone was to be laid to L. Napoleon Levy, the President of the congregation. Mr. Levy stepped forward and took the trowel. On the table before him lay a copper box, which was to be placed in the cornerstone. Mr. Levy then read the list of articles in the box. They included earth from Jerusalem, a copper plate on which was engraved an announcement of the ceremony that was taking place, a sketch of the history of the church, and the constitution and by-laws of the congregation, written on parchment; lists of National, State, and City Government officers; copies of the Hebrew Bible and daily prayers, a Jewish calendar, Jewish and English newspapers of yesterday, and American coins of all denominations.

When Mr. Levy had finished the reading of this list, part of the canvas wall of the tent was pulled away, leaving an opening at the place where the granite block was to be laid. The stone was slowly lowered in place, while Mr. Levy, using the silver trowel, placed the mortar around it.

The choir sang the psalm, "Ascribe unto the Lord," and the Rev. Abraham H. Nieto, Assistant Hazan of the congregation, chanted in Hebrew the Scripture verses appropriate to the ceremony.

The final address was made by Dr. Mendes, who began by referring to the history of the congregation. Time had forced them, he said, to build a synagogue where, when the congregation was first organized, the foot of man had, perhaps, never been placed.

Dr. Mendes, in his address, prophesied that in time the Jewish religion, the worship of one God, would yet become the religion of the world. The Jews, he said, were the deathless nation, and their religion would yet be universal.

The Congregation Shearith Israel is the oldest Jewish congregation in this country and is the second oldest religious body of any faith in this city. Its foundation was preceded in New-York only by the organization of a Dutch Reformed Church. The congregation was founded in the early part of the seventeenth century, and worshipped for a number of years at the houses of its various members. The first permanent place of worship was on Mill Street, now known as South William Street, where the congregation had a synagogue in 1682. Interesting reminders of this early history of the congregation are the millstones of the first gristmill in New-York City, situated on Mill Street. These stones have been carried with the congregation in its various changes of places of worship. They are now at the synagogue, which Shearith Israel still occupies at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, but will be moved and placed in the vestibule of the new place of worship.

The synagogue was moved from its Mill Street location to Crosby Street, where it was for many years. Its next change was to the building which it now occupies at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

The building the cornerstone of which was laid yesterday, will, it is hoped, be ready for occupancy in a few months. It is to be of Greek architecture, and will be one of the handsomest places of worship in the city.

MR. COMSTOCK MOVED BY FORCE.

Angered Magistrate Mott by Differing with Recorder Goff's Ruling.

Anthony Comstock and Magistrate Mott had an argument in Jefferson Market Court yesterday when Central Office detectives arraigned William Clinton of 338 Eighth Avenue on a charge that he was maintaining a policy game at that address.

The detectives told Magistrate Mott that they called at the place yesterday and were admitted by Clinton. When Clinton recognized them he tried to put them out. They arrested him and secured many implements used in policy writing. Magistrate Mott said that under the recent ruling of Recorder Goff, this evidence was not sufficient, as the Recorder ruled that the prisoner must be caught in the act of using the implements.

Anthony Comstock was present for the purpose of securing some warrants, and he asked that he be allowed to testify as an expert witness. He told Magistrate Mott that under a ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Emerson, it had been decided that, by Section 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure, any incriminating papers found in the room of a person made that person amenable to the law.

"Under the ruling of Recorder Goff," said Magistrate Mott, "such evidence cannot be admitted."

"I am talking about the Court of Appeals decision," said Mr. Comstock.

"I don't care," snouted the Magistrate, "I am talking about Recorder Goff's decision."

"I am an expert witness, and I ought to know what I am talking about," said Mr. Comstock.

"You step aside!" shouted Magistrate Mott. "You don't conduct yourself properly when you come here."

Mr. Comstock tried to repeat the decision, paying no attention to what the Magistrate said about his leaving the bridge. This thoroughly angered Magistrate Mott, and he ordered Mr. Comstock again to go away.

Mr. Comstock again refused to go, and, on the Magistrate's order, a policeman pushed him from in front of the bench.

Magistrate Mott then adjourned the hearing of the case until to-morrow.

MAY ACCEPT PRINCETON'S OFFER.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society Yesterday.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 20.—The regular annual meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held at Princeton to-day. On their arrival at Princeton this morning the members of the society were taken to the Trustees' Room in the Chancellor Green Library, where an address of welcome was delivered by President Patton. A business meeting was then held, and reports were heard from the Committe on Legislation and the special committee appointed to investigate the work of the Jersey City Public Library. Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University, read a paper on the subject, "The Duties of Local Libraries to Local History," which was given close attention by the members present. William R. Weeks of Newark, N. J., delivered an address on "The Future of the New-Jersey Historical Society."

A meeting of the society will be held at Newark to-morrow, when definite action will be taken on the proposition to move its library to Princeton. It is believed that the Historical Society will act favorably on Princeton's offer. It is proposed to allow the society to retain its independent existence, and ample room will be given for library accommodations, office room, and light, heat, and provision will be made for the accommodation of the society at its regular meetings.

HEAVY BLAST IN THIRD AVENUE.

A Man Hurt, Elevated Railroad Blocked, and Windows Broken.

Workmen excavating for a cellar at 1,475 Third Avenue fired a blast at 9 o'clock yesterday morning which resulted in breaking a number of window panes, blocking the Third Avenue elevated railroad with rocks, and injuring a pedestrian, who was struck with several heavy pieces of stone. The contractor, Martin Murphy, of 1,975 Third Avenue, was arrested for reckless blasting, and was held by City Magistrate Brann in the Harlem Police Court in $500 for examination. He said every precaution against accident had been taken, and that a fissure in the rock was responsible for the disaster.

The explosion of the blast sounded like the report of a battery of artillery. Stones flew in every direction, and there was a panic in the neighborhood.

George Marryatt of 55 Hudson Street, Yonkers, was in front of 1,474 Third Avenue at the time of the explosion, and was struck on the head and body with pieces of rock. He fell unconscious, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his injuries were found to be slight.

Departures for Europe.

The Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line, which sails to-day, takes a full complement of cabin pasengers, among whom are Frederick de Bary, Dr. M. L. Chaim, Julian Carrillo, Dr. Louis Fischer, W. De F. Haynes, the Rev. Max Heller of New-Orleans, Max J. Lissauer and Mrs. Lissauer, Harry Whitney McVickar and Mrs. McVickar, Louis Plaut and family, Baroness Fosse, Eugene Sandow and Mrs. Sandow, A. L. Trenholm, David Untermeyer, Prof. Vandersmessen of Toronto, Walter W. Watrous and family, Louis Wormser and Mrs. Wormser, and Dr. Patricio Soza Yonzalez.

Requiem Mass for Charles Louis.

A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archduke Charles Louis of Austria will be said at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth Avenue at 10 A. M. Saturday. The Austro-Hungarian Consul General and other prominent Austrians and Hungarians in the city will attend the services.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

CHIEF ENGINEER BUCK SUBMITS PLANS TO THE COMMISSION.

Profile Showing Grades Required to Reach Different Points in Brooklyn, Lot Lines and Assessed Valuation of Property Also Presented—Grades on the Bridge Considered—Still Boring for Foundation Along the River Front.

The Commissioners of the new East River Bridge met in their rooms on Chambers Street yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer L. L. Buck presented a report which was as follows:

I submit Plan No. 27, a general plan and elevation showing the approaches to the bridge, the land necessary to be taken therefor, the height and all other particulars relating to the bridge, including piers and abutments for filing, in accordance with the law creating the commission. Detailed plans are already prepared, and have been submitted for the foundations for the New-York tower. As soon as the general plan is adopted, work on the remaining detail plans can be pushed forward rapidly.

I also submit Diagram No. 28, a profile showing the grades required to reach different points in Brooklyn, and Map No. 25, showing the lot lines and assessed valuation of property in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn, according to the assessment roll of 1895.

As shown in No. 28, for a line ending at Bedford Avenue, a grade of over four degrees would be necessary. In my opinion, a grade of more than three degrees would be dangerous. In time of fog, when the rails are wet, it would be almost certain to cause serious collision. To be sure, a height of 117 feet at the towers, and of 135 feet for the middle 400 feet of the span produces at minimum temperature a grade down to the towers of something over three degrees. This is due to the requirements of the United States Government, and cannot be avoided without increasing the height of the towers. But, at the same time, the main span is not the danger point, as trains there are expected to be moving right along. As you approach the terminals the case is different. Cars are expected to stop at the terminals long enough to let passengers off and on. Hence the danger.

The conditions on the bridge are entirely different from those on the ground, where the grades have to conform to the surface of the street, whatever it may be. In such cases, cars are either running under long headways, or, if massed closely together, are moved slowly. Right on the bridge the intention is to move large numbers of passengers at all times.

The extra cost due to increased length of approaches does not apply in Brooklyn nearly to the extent that it would in New-York, where there appears to be no question. It is proposed to have a 3 per cent. grade in New-York, and to take property enough for that purpose. I do not think that New-York and Brooklyn would wish to have the bridge ruined for practical purposes for the sake of having the bridge land at any particular point. In reality, the benefit accruing from a landing at Bedford Avenue is questionable. A 3 per cent. grade would land the bridge not far from Bedford Avenue, and there would necessarily be a large opening in the blocks about that street, thus avoiding all congestion. Such an arrangement would be better for all concerned. It must be remembered that the building of this bridge will in any event revolutionize the whole Eastern District of Brooklyn. It will change the lines of travel in different directions, and those coming in from Greenpoint can easily change their route to adapt themselves to the changed conditions, and will do so if required.

It should be remembered also as regards common road traffic that any grade exceeding 3 per cent. for nearly half a mile would result in keeping a large portion of the heavy traffic off the bridge.

Chief Engineer Buck also reported on borings, as follows:

The contractors for the borings lost their steel bit in Hole C, the third from Pier 56 East River, and spent three or four days in trying to recover it without success. They abandoned the hole Monday, and started a new one, in which the bit has reached a point fifty feet below high water mark at noon yesterday. The four-inch pipe in the hole in the slip was bent early last week and abandoned for this cause. A six-inch pipe has been driven near it, and the contractors are now placing diamond drill rods in this hole, and expect to start the diamond drill without delay. Drilling will begin at a depth of about sixty feet below high water, or about the same level at which the diamond drill work started in Hole B.

The Commissioners resolved to place the report on file, and instruct the engineer to make a revised and more detailed report, to be presented at the next regular meeting of the Commissioners, or as soon as the work can be submitted.

BROOKLYN ESTIMATES REDUCED.

Nothing for New School, Engine, or Station Houses in 1897.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday considered some of the estimates made by the heads of the various city departments for the year 1897. The pruning knife was used in order to bring down the amounts to somewhere near the figures that the board must work on in making up the budget for the coming year.

By one cut $2,000,000 was saved to the budget. This was done by the adoption of a resolution offered by President Clark of the Board of Aldermen, to the effect that all requisitions for new school houses, engine houses, and station houses be disallowed, and that the next Legislature be requested to confer authority upon the city to issue bonds for the amount required for these purposes.

The requisition of Police Commissioner Welles was cut $332,750, leaving the estimate at $2,302,200. This will interfere with Mr. Welles's plan for increasing the force.

The Board of Estimate must cut down the requisitions to $12,625,009.42. The figures given by the heads of departments aggregate nearly $4,000,000 more than the board can allow and keep within the law.

To Remodel Yorkville Court House.

The Board of City Magistrates is considering a plan to remodel the Yorkville Court House, 151 East Fifty-seventh Street. The building was erected on the model of the Bow Street Police Court in London after plans made by John W. Rich, a New-York architect, who went to London for that purpose in 1862. Only about one-third of the room in the building is in use. There is a large "private examining room," used only for the storage of affidavit blanks, and an anteroom adjoining the courtroom, which is not used. The hallways are much larger than necessary.

Miss Peekskill's Spirometer.

By Julian Hawthorne.

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PART I.

Mrs. Morford, a beautiful and rich widow of eight and twenty, with an oval face, dark eyes, and hair of frosted silver, on returning from her afternoon drive upon the three hundred and sixty-sixth day of her widowhood, found a messenger from Tillet's awaiting her, with her pearl necklace, which she had sent to be cleaned, for she was about to re-enter the world. She had loved her husband, but it is as well to say that the silver hair began long before the worthy John Morford terminated.

The messenger, a reticent and self-contained person, guardedly unbuttoned his overcoat and produced the gems from some secret shrine within himself, and remarked, while Mrs. Morford wrote the receipt, that she would best keep a sharp eye out, for the crooks had got onto the fact that the necklace was out of the safe deposit company's vaults.

"Aren't they lovely!" ejaculated the lady to herself when alone. Then she added, with an intonation of remorseful tenderness: "Poor John!" Grief for her bereavement, however, could no longer obscure the beauty of the necklace. Nature and the world have their way.

She was on the point of going into her chamber to prepare for dinner when Miss Lesbia Peekskill was announced. She had formerly been one of Mrs. Morford's school teachers, and was now an apostle of physical culture and hygiene. She was short and uneven of figure and homely of countenance, and carried a small black bag. As she entered, Mrs. Morford closed the morocco case containing the pearls. She was, perhaps, shy of revealing to her friends her abandonment of mourning.

Miss Peekskill hardly waited to exchange greetings before producing from her bag a leather receptacle, from which she drew forth a contrivance of rubber tubes and bulbs, which she proceeded to interpret, with fanatical enthusiasm, as was her wont.

"My new spirometer, my dear! My own invention! You have no idea! It has increased the cubic compass of my chest four inches in three weeks! I expect to sell 5,000,000 of them, at $3 each, the first year! The patent royalties on $15,000,000 at 10 per cent. will be $1,500,000 steady income! I shall be treated as a public benefactor like Morse, Ether, Morton, and Gen. Booth! The lungs are the life; we shall all have chests like pouter pigeons, figures like Phidiases, eyes like stars, cheeks like flower petals, digestion like iron mills—practical immortal health and beauty! Why, look at me!"

"To be sure!" returned Mrs. Morford, veiling the sparkle in her dark eyes with her darker lashes. "May I buy this of you? You will dine with me, and we'll talk it over."

"You misunderstand me, my dear! This is the only specimen extant. I have not yet secured the patent. I am on my way to Washington to do so. I thought you might like to advance the $300 to cover the expense, receiving three shares of stock in return, which will be at least 1,000 per cent. premium in six months. You have done me so many kindnesses, my dear, that I felt called on to make this return for them. I have to take my train at 7:30. Do you dine soon? What did I do with my spirometer case? Oh, here it is—oh, my! Your pearl necklace! Then you're going into the world again. Poor, dear John!"

"It is a year and a day, you know," said the widow, blushing a little. "Aren't they pretty?"

"They are! Pearls are my favorites of all precious stones. But what are pearls compared with my spirometer, either as regards value and utility?—what a nice black lace mantilla that is, my dear! You'll be leaving it off now, I suppose? It reminds me of one I had once."

"You must accept it as a memento of our friendship," said Mrs. Morford, who could take a hint as quickly as any one. "And now we'll have dinner. What is it?"

This question was addressed to the servant, who entered with a card on a salver. It bore the name of the Rev. Watson Glenn, and in pencil the following: "Will Mrs. Morford permit her late husband's old college chum to lay his honorable self at her feet?"

After a moment's reflection, Mrs. Morford recollected having heard her husband mention a former friend of this name, but she had supposed him long since dead. Should she receive him? The manner of his request was attractive—she liked chivalry in a man.

"Aren't They Lovely!" Ejaculated the Lady to Herself.

"Ask him to come up," she said to the servant; and in a minute he made his appearance.

He was a middle-aged man of tall and elegant figure, set off by a plain clerical garb and a long black cloak. His features were regular, his expression grave but observant, his dark auburn haid was grizzled

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

HEAVY TRADING IN SUGAR THE ONLY SPECULATIVE FEATURE.

Masterly Manipulation of the Specialty Results in a Net Gain of 2 1-4 Points—Only 56,058 Shares Done in the General Market—London Still Holding Aloof—The Coming Dividend on Denver Preferred—Gold Exports.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

More than half of to-day's business was done in Sugar. The masterly manipulation of the stock commands admiration. To-day it moved from 120 to 122¾, and closed at 122⅝, a net gain of 2¼ points. It has been the general belief that the insiders were liquidating their holdings on every show of strength, and notwithstanding to-day's advance nothing has occurred to change the current opinion. The buying was by good houses, and was ostentatious, but this of itself, it was argued, was evidence of manipulation for the purpose of making a better market to sell on. The strength of the stock is remarkable in the face of the reduction of all grades of the refined product made this morning.

Not counting Sugar, there were only 56,058 shares done in the market. There was no pressure to sell, and the undertone consequently was firm. Among the active list most stocks gained fractions in sympathy with the strength in Sugar. The Grangers were up 1@1½, the greatest advance being in Burlington, which sold ex-dividend. The short interest in Manhattan accounted for the advance of a point in that stock. London did practically nothing, but the international stocks kept pace with the rest of the market. Denver preferred was bid up on rumor that back dividends might be paid. The Directors are to meet on June 4, and it is safe to say that they will not order a greater distribution than 1 per cent. The company's earnings have been good, but a great deal of money has been put into the property.

Only $300,000 gold was engaged for shipment to-morrow. Sterling rates, however, continued firm. It is said that Mr. J. P. Morgan has placed a large amount of railway bonds abroad. Railway earnings continue good, as a rule, although Missouri Pacific reports a loss of $80,000 for the second week in May. The Weather Bureau's crop report reflects favorable conditions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good outside but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,390,196; balances, $5,136,803. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $503,078.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$28,672,744
Imports for same period	19,018,436
Net exports	$9,654,308
Net exports to date, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	51,493,581

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89⅞ for cable transfers and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼, and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were firm, but very dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Keokuk & D. M. 1st..1 (Pitts. & West. 1st...1
Mid. of N. J. 1st....1½ St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.2
N. F... N. H. & H. 1st. P. & Omaha con. 1st deb. cfs....1

DECLINED.

Hous. & Tex. cn. ds.2 Reading 2d pf. inc...1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ½, while the 4s, 1925, declined ⅛. The sales were $20,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106; $35,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅛@116⅞, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅝. The following were the closing quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	94½	
4s, r., 1907	108⅞	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113
Currency 6s, 1897	103⅜	
Currency 6s, 1898	106	
Currency 6s, 1899	108¾	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

In State securities $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84½ and $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 61¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	185
American Exch	168	Mercantile	160
Broadway	230	Merchants'	134
Chatham	300	Metropolis	410
Chemical	4,000	National Union	200
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New-York	234
Commerce	203	New-York County	600
Continental	134	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	284	Nat. B'k N. Amer.	130
East River	130	Pacific	178
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Park	268
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Republic	146
Fourth National	189	Seaboard National	190
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	812	State of New-York	105
Imp. & Traders'	535	Third National	105
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	95
Leather Manufrs	170	United States Nat.	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	207	Western National	110
Market & Fulton	200		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alta	.12	.10	.12	.10
Belcher	.72	.72	.72	.72
Best & Belcher	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Bodie Consolidated	.75	.43	.75	.43
Bulwer	.43	.40	.43	.40
Challar	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.70
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	3.20	3.15	3.20	3.15
Crown Point	.75	.65	.75	.65
Gould & Curry	.18	1.55	.18	1.55
Hale & Norcross	2.10	2.25	2.10	2.25
Mexican	.91	1.00	.91	1.00
Mono	.13	.13	.13	.16
Ophir	2.10	2.10	2.10	..
Potosi	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.35
Savage	1.35	1.30	1.35	1.30
Sierra Nevada	1.15	1.10	1.15	110
Union Consolidated	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.00
Utah	.24	.23	.24	.23
Yellow Jacket	.70	.62	*.105½	..

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 20.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.63	.66
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.53	.54
Isabella	.55	.55
Portland	1.72	1.65
Union	.38	.38½
Consolidated	.13½	.14
Pharmacist	.07	.07
Work	.11¼	.09
Mount Rosa	.09	.06¾
Alamo	.06¾	.06
Blue Bell	.05	.01¼
Silver Bell	.01¼	1.65
Golden Fleece	1.68	.17
Jefferson	.17	

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	..	54⅝	55	200
American Express	113½	113½	113¼	113½	..	114	116	10
*American Sugar Refineries	120¼	122¾	120	122⅝	+2¼	122⅝	122⅞	62,165
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103¼	103½	103⅛	103½	− ⅛	103	103¼	350
American Tobacco	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅛	65¾	66	6,282
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	..	99	101	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛	15⅛	15¼	205
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	..	22½	23	81
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	⅝	½	1
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛	18	18¼	300
*Bay State Gas	29½	30⅜	29¾	30	+ ½	28½	30	800
*Brooklyn R. T	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛	22¾	23¾	214
Canadian Pacific	60½	61	60½	60⅝	+ ¾	61¼	61⅜	300
Chicago & Alton	158½	158¾	158¾	158¾	..	157	..	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	99	99	99	..	..	100	141
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅝	68	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅛	67⅜	68	1,439
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78⅜	78⅞	78⅜	78¾	+ ½	78⅝	78¾	3,508
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅛	104⅜	105	600
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148½	148½	148½	148½	..	148½	150	40
C., M. & St. Paul	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77½	+ ¼	77½	77⅝	5,902
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69⅜	70⅜	69¾	70¼	+ ¾	70¼	70⅝	3,387
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼	33	33½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛	28	28½	125
Consolidation Coal	32	32	32	32	..	32	..	100
Consolidated Gas Company	154½	155	154½	155	..	154¾	155¾	1,017
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	..	125	126½	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	48⅜	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅜	48⅜	48¾	10
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..	7	8	480
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛	18¼	18⅜	480
Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛	14½	15	100
Erie 1st pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼	36⅞	37⅜	144
General Electric	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅝	34¼	34¾	2,441
Illinois Central	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95¾	..	..	95½	97½	5
Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	..	8	8½	210
Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	..	..	33¾	34	50
Laclede Gas pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛	27	27¾	200
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	•17¾	+ ⅛	17¾	18	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	70½	71¼	70½	71¼	+1¼	71¼	72	210
Lake Shore	149	149⅝	148¼	149⅜	+ ⅝	149⅜	149⅞	700
Louisville & Nashville	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅜	50⅛	50⅜	3,420
Manhattan Con	102	102½	101¾	102½	+1	102¼	102⅝	4,015
*Metropolitan Traction	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅝	108¾	109	460
Mexican Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−1¼	9¾	10⅛	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼	25	25¼	1,000
Missouri Pacific	25	25	24⅝	25	..	24⅜	25	2,500
National Linseed Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½	16	18	100
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	..	50	60	60
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	78	78	78	78	..	78	80	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛	..	8¾	9	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜	24	24½	450
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛	5¼	5½	210
Northern Pacific, t. r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	½	⅝	550
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12	12	12	12	..	11⅝	12⅛	100
Ontario Mining	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	− ¾	13	14	100
Pacific Mail	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛	25¼	26	600
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛	10⅞	11	520
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	..	15	18	1
Pullman Palace Car Company	156	156	156	156	..	157	160	30
Rens. & Saratoga & Ogdens	116	116	116	116	..	115¾	117	11
St. Joe & Grand Island	¼	¼	¼	¼	..	..	..	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	125	125	125	125	..	124	125	50
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜	19⅝	19¾	300
Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	..	9¼	9¾	12
Southern Railway pf	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ¼	29⅝	30	812
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26¼	26¾	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜	26⅜	26¾	900
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	8⅛	8¼	410
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	7⅝	8	100
U. S. Cordage	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	4⅞	5⅜	200
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	9	9¼	1,220
*United States Leather pf	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	+ ⅝	65	65¾	3,357
United States Rubber	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	..	24¼	24¾	500
United States Rubber pf	81½	82¼	81½	82¼	+1½	83	85	385
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..	7	7½	15
Wabash pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	17⅜	17⅞	500
Wells-Fargo Express	99	99¾	99	99¾	..	97	100	20
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	85	84¾	85	+ ¼	84⅝	85	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼	9⅝	10⅜	800
Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	1½	2	30
Total sales								118,223

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s	79½	Norfolk & Western Maryid & Wash Div Trust Co certfs 3,000	68
5,000	79½	North Pac 1st 6s	
48,000	79¾	9,000	117¼
adjustmt 4s		North Pac 1st Reg	
5,000	42½	10,000	117⅛
5,000	42¼	Nor Pac 2d Coup Tr Co ctfs assent'd	
2,000	42⅜	15,000	115¼
Bur, C Rap & N 1st		52,000	115½
1,000	102	2,000	115⅝
Bur, C Rap & N 1st collat trust 5s		60,000	115½
2,000	102⅝	2,000	115⅝
3,000	102¾	North Pac Cons 5s	
Canada So 1st Gtd		Trust Co ctfs assented	
20,000	109	7,000	49⅞
Central N J 1st Consol 1899		2,000	49¼
5,000	108½	6,000	49⅝
sc D F N J 20 1900		4,000	49⅞
20,000	119	Nor Pac col tst nts J P M & Co ctfs	
Central N J 1st Conv 1902		31,000	92
1,000	116⅞	30,000	92¼
Cent Pac 6s 1898		30,000	92⅜
2,000	102	23,000	92¼
Cen Pac G 6s '97		5,000	92
1,000	102	Nor Pac Termi 1st	
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A		5,000	108⅝
1,000	117¼	Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s	
1,000	117⅜	6,000	93½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		7,000	93¾
20,000	107¾	Oregon Tr & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s	
Chic & Atl 1st 6s		Trust Co certfs	
4,000	20F	2,000	60
Chic, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s	74½	Oreg Short Line 6s	
1,000	95	3,000	113
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s		Trust Co certfs	
14,000	91½	3,000	111⅜
6,000	20F	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	91½	2,000	112½
1,000	99⅞	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d Trust Co certfs	
1,000	100	1,000	28
C & East Ill Cons		Peo & Eastern 1st	
2,000	125½	4,000	76¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts		Phil & Rdg gen 4s Tr Co ctfs stm assd	
2,000	46	19,000	79¼
12,000	46¼	3,000	79⅜
Chic & N W S F 5s Registered		Phila & Reading 2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st installment paid	
5,000	103	3,000	17
Chic, St L & P ext 5s		Pitts, C. C & St L 4½s Series A	
2,000	105	1,000	110¼
4,000	105	Pitts & Conneisv 1st 7s	
C, St P, M & O Cons		3,000	104¼
8,000	129	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
Clev, Chic & St L Cin, Wab & M div 4s		1,000	90
3,000	91½	Pittsb'g & W'n 1st	
St Louis Div 4s		4,000	74½
1,000	93	15,000	75
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
2,000	106½	10,000	76½
Denv & Rio G'de 4s		St L & S F G M 6s	
3,000	91	3,000	112½
Detroit Bay C 5s		St P & Sioux C 1st	
3,000	80½	10,000	130
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	
1,000	104	10,000	91½
H & Tex Cen Con 6s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	100	17,000	94
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		2,000	94½
10,000	70	20,000	94
Intern'l & Gt N 1st		Tenn C'l, Ir & R 6s Birmingh'm Div 1st	
1,000	115⅝	5,000	91½
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
8,000	97¼	19,000	90½
Kanaw'a & Mich 4s		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	81½	1,000	21⅞
Kans Pac 1st cons		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
5,000	104	1,000	109
Keokuk & D M 1st		Union Pac 1st '96	
5,000	104	7,000	103¼
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		Union Pac 1st '97	
8,000	113½	4,000	103¼
2,000	113¾	8,000	103⅝
2,000	113⅞	Union Pac 1st, '98	
Louisville & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st		12,000	104¾
5,000	98½	Trust Co certfs ex matured coups	
Metrop'n Elev 1st		2,000	99¼
2,000	119	8,000	99½
Mich Cen 5s, 1931		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
1,000	115¾	5,000	38½
Midland of N. J. 1st		5,000	38⅜
6,000	115	U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
Mil & St Paul		2,000	29½
Chic & Pac W'n 5s		1,000	30
1,000	114½	Wabash 1st 5s	
Minn & St L con 5s		5,000	105¾
4,000	100½	West Shore gtd 4s Registered	
Mo, Kan & East 1st		2,000	105⅜
6,000	91	25,000b5f	105⅝
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		10,000	105⅝
500	58	Wn N Y & Penn 1st	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		2,000	105½
1,000	66	W'n N Y & Hart 1st Rg	
5,000	65⅝	1,000	111½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s		N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	
5,000	103	14,000	107
N Y, Lack & W'n Refunding 4s		10,000	107⅜
7,000	88	15,000	107½
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
		5,000s3	39½
Total sales			$916,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	61⅝	62½	61½	62½	1,372,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	151
Aio. & Sus	183	186
Alt. & T. H. 55	60	
Am. Cot.	116	125
Am. C. Oil	13	13¾
Ann Arbor	9½	11
Ann Arb. pf.	25	26½
Am. F. & C.	90	94
B. & S. W. pf., new	2	7
Bos. A. L. pf.	102	104
Bruns. Co	½	¾
B., C. R. & N. pf.	23	27
B., R. & P. pf.	58½	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..
Canada So	49¾	50½
Ced. F. & M.	9	49¾
Cent. Pac.	14⅜	15¼
Ches. & O.	16¾	17
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
C., M. & St. P.	128¼	128⅜
C., L. & W. pf.	51¾	53
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	1¼	1⅜
C. F. & I. pf.	90	100
C. & H. C.	2½	3
Col., H. V. & T.	15½	17½
C. & H. V. & T. pf.	51	60
Com. Cable	150	..
D. L. & W.	160	161
D. & R. G. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5½
Del. & Hud.	92½	11
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97	99
Erie T. & T.	58¾	60
Ev. & T. H.	30	31
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50
F. & P. M.	15	15
F. & P. M. pf.	35½	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	115	121
G. B. & W. t. r.	..	⅞
Homestake	32	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	27½
Ill. Steel Co.	70½	74
Int. Con. & Min.	25	30
Kan. & M.	6	9½
K. & D. M. pf.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15⅜
Keo. & W.	..	35
Laclede G. pf.	84	86
Long Island.	80	81½
L., N. A. & C.	9½	9¾
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	21
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mah. Coal R.	107½	..
Mah. C. R. pf.	107¼	..
Man. Beach.	10	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1⅜
M. & St. L.	18½	19
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	79
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47¾	49
Minn. Iron	67	67¾
Mo. K. & T.	11¼	11¾
Mobile & O.	20	22½
Mor. & Es.	163	166
N., C. & St. L.	68	85
*Nat. Lead.	25½	26½
*Nat. L. pf.	91	91⅝
New Orleans.	..	8
N. St. 2d pf.	15	20
New Cent. Co.	6	8½
N. J. Cent.	104	106
N. Y. Cent.	96⅝	97¼
New-Eng.	..	45
N. Y. & H.	173	174½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	33¾
N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15
Norfolk So.	65	70
Nor. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	84	84½
Ohio So.	5	15
Oregon Imp., t. r.	1	3
O. R. & N. ass't pd.	14	20
Ore. S. L. & U. N. 1st in. pd.	..	7½
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo. & East.	5	9
P., D. & E.	2½	3
P., C. & St. L. pf.	..	15
P., F. W. & C.	53	56½
Quicksilver	1	2
Quick. pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	115	..
St. L. S. W. pf.	4½	5
St. L. S. W. pf., t. r.	10¾	11
St. P. & D.	23	25
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O.	43¾	44
St. P., M. & M.	112	117
S. bull. ctfs.	68	68½
T. & O. C.	32	37
T. & O. C. pf.	73	77
T., P. & W.	5¼	9
*T., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
U. P., D. & G.	3	4
U. S. Ex.	40	44
U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	9¾	10
U. S. Cord. Ind.	19	20
*W. U. Beef.	7⅜	8¾
W. & L. E. pf.	35	37½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Am. Sug. Refs	120¼	122½	120	122½	23,870
Am. Tobacco	65½	66⅝	65½	66	1,860
At., T. & S. F.	15	15	15	15	20
Chicago Gas	67⅝	68	67⅝	67⅞	540
Chi., R. I. & P.	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70¼	700
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78½	78⅞	78⅜	78⅞	3,490
C., Mil. & St. P.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	3,720
Chi. & N. W.	102	102½	102	102	340
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾	480
Gen. Electric	33¾	34¼	33⅝	34¼	300
Louis. & Nash.	50	50¼	49⅞	50¼	2,080
Manhattan	102	102½	102	102⅜	468
Mo. Pacific	25⅛	25⅜	24½	24⅝	650
Phil. & Reading	11	11	11	11	20
U. S. Leath. pf	64⅞	65¼	64⅝	65	200
Total sales					38,330

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Regt & Belcher	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Catalpa	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Con. Cal. & Va	3.30	3.40	3.30	3.40	200
Con. Imperial	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Comstock	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Chollar	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	100
Gould & Curry	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Hale & Norcross	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	300
Iron Silver	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Mexican	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	700
Sierra Nevada	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Victor	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	100
Total sales					4,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	61⅝	62½	61½	62½	1,372,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Stagnation was the only feature to the local market to-day. There was some realizing in the tractions. In the industrials, Storage Battery common and preferred each declined ⅜. Welsbach advanced 1 per cent, to 51, and Pennsylvania Heat common closed ⅜ higher, at 14⅜. The market at the close was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	..	23	..	..
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
Cambria	41⅞	42	40⅜	41
Choctaw	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½
Con. Trac. stock	..	25	..	25
Electric Storage	34	34¼	34¼	34⅝
Electric Storage pf	35½	36½	36	37
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	55	55½	54½	55
Hestonville pf	62	65	63	65
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	52¼	52	52¼
Indianapolis	21	22	..	22½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21½	21¼	21½
Lehigh Navigation	40¼	40½	40¼	40½
Lehigh Valley	34	34½	34	34½
Met. Traction	108¾	108¾	107¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,300,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
Cor. Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third
Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.
New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:
$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;
$2.50 per share on Stock.
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bonds;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

5 % BONDS OF 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds, we invite holders of such Bonds to deposit the same, with all Coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing Bondholders. Copies of such Agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the Agreement, the Coupons and Interest Installments maturing August 1, 1896, on deposited Coupon or Registered Bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust Receipts will be given for Bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved Bearer Certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these Certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing Bondholders for their services.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New-York, April 21st, 1896.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

Union Typewriter Stocks.

American Type Founders' Stocks.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Johnson Company

FIRST MTGE. 20 YEAR 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE M'CH 1st & SEPT. 1st.

TOTAL ISSUE, - - $2,000,000

Of which there remains outstanding $1,900,000.

The JOHNSON COMPANY ranks among the leading companies in the United States in the production of Bessemer steel. Its works are located at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The plant at Lorain is equipped with the latest and most approved machinery, is advantageously located for working Lake Superior ores and Pennsylvania fuel by reason of low cost of transportation of materials and products, and unites all the requisites for economical production.

The following report of Mr. Stephen Little, Expert Accountant, certifies to the cost of the plants and property of the company, and to the profits of its business for the years 1890 to 1895, inclusive, aggregating $2,859,667.91, (though the results for the year 1894 were materially reduced by reason of removal of part of the Johnstown plant to Lorain,) and averaging $476,611.32 per year for the period named.

REPORT OF MR. STEPHEN LITTLE.

New-York, April 24th, 1896.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Esq., President,
Guaranty Trust Company of New-York,
New-York.

Dear Sir:

I have made a careful examination of the books and accounts of The Johnson Company at Lorain, Ohio, and herewith beg to inclose attested statement of their assets and liabilities of date of December 31, 1895. I have examined with care the items of cost of plant.

At Lorain, Ohio $3,397,465.92
At Johnstown, Penn. 1,401,615.08

Total $4,799,081.00

and certify that the sum stated ($4,799,081) is the actual amount expended in the construction of said plants, and that the other items of real estate investments, inventory, and current assets are the actual cost thereof, as ascertained from the accounts of the Company.

I have also examined the results of operation of the Company for the past six years, and find that there was earned in these years, respectively, the following profits, Gross and Net, viz.:

Years.	Gross Profits.	Less Interest.	Net Profits.
1890	$679,161.21	$36,383.25	$642,777.96
1891	533,255.82	32,926.28	500,329.54
1892	668,628.87	31,303.31	637,325.56
1893	364,520.14	29,626.94	334,893.20
1894	275,964.29	7,963.49	268,000.80
1895	578,372.97	102,032.12	476,340.85
Totals ...	$3,099,903.30		$2,859,667.91
Average per year..	516,650.55		476,611.32

Yours truly,
(Signed) STEPHEN LITTLE.

We have been furnished with affidavits of disinterested appraisers, certifying the present value of the manufacturing plants to exceed the cost as stated by Mr. Little.

The bonds bear date September 1st, 1894, are payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent., (6%,) interest and principal both payable in gold. Payment is secured by a First Mortgage Trust Deed covering all the manufacturing properties at Johnstown and Lorain, and by a mortgage on extensive and valuable real estate in Lorain.

By the terms of the Sinking Fund, the Company is required to retire annually One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) of these bonds, by lot, at 105 and accrued interest, unless the Company can, through advertising, purchase this amount at a less price. Bonds to the amount of $100,000 have already been retired.

This Company's past and present success, the permanent character of the demand for Bessemer Steel, the especially favorable conditions enjoyed by this Company, together with the Sinking Fund requirements, make these Bonds an attractive investment.

Early application will be made to list these Bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange and Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions at par and accrued interest for

$1,500,000

of the above described bonds will be received by the undersigned at its office (where subscription blanks can be obtained) on or before Wednesday, May 27th, at 3:00 P. M., when books will close. The right is reserved to reject or reject subscriptions. Allotments will be made on May 29th.

Payment for bonds to be made on June 2d.

The entire issue has been underwritten.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
New-York, May 19th, 1896.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3832	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11333	17631	31770	37648	48210
608	4071	11553	17679	31881	37682	48313
709	4300	11873	17782	32185	37708	48333
807	4384	11936	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11593	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32388	38674	48514
1084	4478	11851	18518	32811	39037	48525
1133	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32869	39106	48740
1200	4594	12143	18580	32931	39152	48762
1275	4964	12169	18911	33033	39206	48793
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39260	48827
1428	5015	12257	19382	33087	39418	48847
1506	5188	12301	19627	33301	39424	48885
1598	5277	12529	19677	33337	39672	49158
1607	5501	12750	20289	33600	39745	49202
1612	5641	12822	20443	33626	39796	49355
1624	5749	13005	20680	33656	41571	50033
1631	5781	13631	20869	34005	41583	50259
1707	5887	13897	20955	34074	41904	50546
1795	5947	13955	21033	34090	42297	50576
1856	6101	14110	21057	34210	42304	50583
1912	6257	14165	21727	34364	42473	50584
2014	6418	14185	21885	34404	42580	50585
2007	6544	14259	28524	34412	42630	50657
2028	6584	14274	29270	34477	43155	50661
2072	6970	14279	29517	34631	43252	51451
2197	7218	14482	29554	34905	43350	51616
2261	7324	14857	29903	35022	43503	51821
2308	7326	14874	29761	35152	44073	51920
2382	7395	14914	30277	35158	44501	52385
2470	7582	15187	30299	35476	44569	52404
2482	7824	15212	30551	35706	44783	52440
2625	7840	15222	30695	35460	45086	52522
2699	8072	15486	30413	35436	45573	52719
2845	8099	15632	30670	36090	46279	52815
2938	8176	15640	30708	36026	46284	52803
2967	8356	15845	30829	36236	46285	52805
2971	8450	16333	31019	36339	46334	52886
3048	8466	16508	31086	36361	46745	52900
3075	8469	16641	31159	36458	46951	52984
3212	9049	16642	31208	36845	47002	53058
3401	9340	16696	31304	37154	47480	53162
3523	9755	16670	31314	37286	47480	53358
3566	9813	16832	31441	37441	47878	53406
3579	10109	17004	31461			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and forty (340) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS.
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
JOHN SCOTT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

BAPTISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

Anniversary of the Publication Society Celebrated Yesterday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 20.—The seventy-second anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the Asbury Park Auditorium. Early morning trains brought several hundred Baptists, who, with those already here, nearly filled the hall. About half the attendance were women.

Samuel A. Groze President of the Publication Society called the convention to order. He delivered an informal address on the work of the society in the past and its plans for the future. He said that the field of usefulness of the Publication Society is large, and that the work is hampered by lack of means. When he had finished, Founder Bradley welcomed the delegates. He said that it raised the tone of the town to have religious gatherings here. The Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., responded to Mr. Bradley.

Brooklyn Library's Annual Report.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library have issued their thirty-eighth annual report. It shows that during the year ended March 1, 1896, 4,235 new volumes were added to the library, making the total number of books on the shelves 124,209. Of these, 92,116 were in circulation last year. The membership is 2,685, an increase of 49 over that of a year ago. The total receipts during the year amounted to $21,144.39, and the expenses were $21,661.94, an excess of $517.55 in expenses over income.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Separate Department with

Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACKAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY CO.,
44 Wall St., New-York, May 19, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Marquette, Michigan, at 10 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1896. Transfer books will close at noon on Saturday, May 23d, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, June 5th, 1896.

GEORGE H. CHURCH,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE, TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 36 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank, MONDAY, June 1, 1896.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on June 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANKBOOK No. 207,974 of the Union Dime Savings Institution is missing; any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days, or submit to having said passbook canceled and a new one issued.

PROPOSALS.

TO COAL DEALERS.—OFFICE MANHATTAN State Hospital, 1 Madison Av., New-York City, May 14th, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, May 21st, 1896, for furnishing coal as follows: For female department, to be delivered alongside dock, west side Ward's Island, 9,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For male department, to be delivered alongside dock, east side of Ward's Island, 9,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For Hart's Island, to be delivered alongside dock on south side of Hart's Island, 7,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For farm, to be delivered at Central Islip, L. I., 4,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. This coal to be of the best quality, cleaned and freshly mined, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers or their representative. Proposals must provide for the delivery of the coal at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Board of Managers or their representative. Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the Board of Managers, State Hospitals, 1 Madison Av., New-York City, and indorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and be accompanied by a bond with two sureties, residents of the State of New-York, who shall qualify in the sum of $5,000.00. Said sureties are to guarantee that the bidders will execute a contract, if it be awarded to them, and will perform the same faithfully. The right is reserved by the Board of Managers to reject any or all bids, and after a contract is entered into, to declare said contract forfeited should the bidder decline to cash, or not being performed for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW IRON ROOF FOR C. & R. Sanitary, Building No. 11, at U. S. Navy Yard, New-York. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following object, indorsed "Proposals for New Roof, Building No. 11, at U. S. Navy Yard, New-York," will be received by the bureau until one o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, June 3, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this bureau or the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New-York, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the navy yard, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, be obtained. A certified check for one thousand ($1,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 2, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon June 2, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard the daily supply of fresh beef, fresh vegetables, fresh bread, ice, and provender for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York, May 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 26, 1896, and then opened, for new compound engine, &c., for U. S. Steamer "Ordnance." Specifications, blanks, &c., can be had here. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for Engine, &c., for Steamer "Ordnance," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION TO LATRINE. —Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., May 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon MONDAY, June 15, 1896, for the construction of an extension to Latrine in Cadet Camp. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. JUNE 18, 1896, for furnishing iron, steel, hardware, lumber, forage, fuel, oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Maj. ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MORE ACTIVE SPECULATION, WITH PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Reports of Crop Damage and Better Markets at the West—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Unchanged—Provisions Depressed and Dull—Cotton Moderately Active and Firmer—Coffee More Active and Lower.

There was an easier feeling in the grain markets during the early trading, as the cables were lwer and foreign houses sold, but the close showed an improvement on reports of crop damage West and higher markets there. Provisions felt the increased arrival of swine and declined sharply. Cotton was moderately active and a trifle firmer. Coffee was active and lower with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Nominal
Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.50 @ 9.75
Lard, Western, steam	4.72½@ ..
Beef, family	9.00 @10.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14⅛@ 14¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½@ ..
Copper, Lake	10.95 @11.25
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady at unchanged to ⅛c lower, with cables ¼c off, and foreign houses selling moderately; advanced ⅜@⅞c on reports of crop damage in Michigan, Illinois Western markets, and free covering for local account; declined ¼c on realizing, and closed steady at ⅝@⅞c advance, with trading more active....Spot was held ½c higher, and prevented trade. Sales, 1,100 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, at 73c, free on board, afloat, or 4c over July....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 69½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2¼@2½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 41,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 54,015 bushels; receipts, 218,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 687,214 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and generally unchanged, closing steady....Spot was in moderate export demand at firm prices. Sales, 59,000 bushels, including, 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed to shippers at 36c, free on board, afloat, steamer, late May, and 36¼c steamer, early June; the trade bought 2,000 bushels yellow on private terms, and 1,000 bushels, hot, at 22c delivered....Receipts, 41,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 140,582 bushels....Clearances hence, 31,654 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 66,938 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected, and nominally unchanged to ¼c lower; but spot were a trifle stronger and in fair export demand....Sales, 111,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25¾c, with 80,000 bushels for export, on private terms; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 145,000 bushels; exports, 150 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	35,000	68 11-16@69¼	69⅛
June	10,000	69 @69⅛	68¾
July	2,085,000	68⅛@69 1-16	68⅝
September	930,000	68 @68⅝	68⅝
December	220,000	69¾@70½	70¼
Total	3,280,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	..@..	35¼
July	25,000	35¾@..	35¾
September	5,000	36¾@..	36⅞
Total	30,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	..@..	24¼
July	....	..@..	24½

FLOUR—Market easy, with a light local demand and a fair export trade in low grades; sales, 13,300 bbls, including 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.60; 2,050 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95@$3; 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.60; 1,200 bbls patents at $3.80@$3.95; 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.80; and 500 bbls low Spring at $1.75; City Mills sold 2,000 bbls of patents, 2,000 bbls clears and 150 bbls fine at quotations....Arrivals, 7,821 bbls and 9,921 sacks; exports, 1,676 bbls and 5,521 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,877 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 45@46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 69@71c; fine white, 80c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There has been a steady movement out of the stocks held in store to a few moderate demands in part from the Mediterranean, but as well from the home trade. But there was hardly material inquiry at the close while there was a disposition to sell promptly at 25c for prime yellow. Export demands were especially narrow. There have been sales of 350 bbls prime yellow, to arrive, at 25c; 250 bbls good off-yellow at 25c, and within the week 2,000 bbls prime yellow, in part for the Mediterranean, at 25c; crude in barrels was nominal at about 22c....LINSEED OIL was in moderate demand; American at 40c, boiled at 42c, Calcutta at 52c. LARD OIL was quiet at 49@50c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 20.—Oil closed at $1.10½, the only quotation; Standard Oil Company's price, $1.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a remarkably large marketing of hogs for the day, or fully 32,000 head, against 83,000 head for the corresponding time last year. It proved a rattled depressing feature, sending pork down 17½ to 20 points; lard 7½ points, and bacon 10 to 12½ points, while offers were made to sell foreign markets lard at 5 points decline on cash, or to $4.75 laid down in Liverpool. Speculation was slack. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 32,000 head.

LARD—The West was down 7½ points, and dull and depressed under the enormous hog receipts, while its trading in the product was slack, with May there closing at 4.45c nominal; while July was at 4.52½ to 4.57½c, closing at 4.52½c, asked; September at 4.65c, to 4.70c, closing at 4.65c, bid. Here there was a sale of 25 tcs, to arrive, at 4.72½c, in second-hand pks, and 250 tcs to arrive at 4.75c, laid down in Liverpool, or 15 points under the lowest previous sale. May option nominal at 4.80c; city steam was easier; sales of 100 tcs at 4.20c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.10c; South American at 5.50c; Brazil kegs at 6.00c; compound at 4⅛@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were slow buyers, taking about 200 bbls, mess, and at steady prices. The West was down 17½@20c per bbl, and slow, with May closing at $7.50, nominal; July at $7.55@$7.65, closing at $7.55@$7.57½; September at $7.67½@$7.75, closing at $7.67½@$7.70....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.50@$9 for old and $9.25@$9.75 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@$11.

CUTMEATS—There was little trading, while prices were unsettled and easy; sales of 50 lxs clear bellies, 14-lb average, at 4c....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¼c; 10-lb average, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—The West depressed and 10@12½ points lower for short ribs, at the West, under the pressure from the hog supplies, where May closed at $3.87½; July was at $3.90@$4, closing at $3.92½, asked; September at $4.05@$4.15, closing at $4.05, bid.

BEEF—The shippers bought sparingly, while prices were without change. Sales for the week of 500 tcs and 500 bbls city-packed....Quotations: India Packet, $8@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9.50@$10; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $13@$15.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers on slow wants; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices....Bacon at 4½@4¾c, 180 lb at 4¾@4¾c, 160 lb at 4½@4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 4⅞c, pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 92,311 head; same time last year, 83,825 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $3@$3.50; left over, 1,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,487 head; 5c lower; $2.80@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; $3.20@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 16,000 head; weak; $3@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3@$3.15. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,325 head; slow; $2.90@$3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 7,400 head; $3.20@$3.40.

TALLOW—Trading paused with a difference of 1-16c in views of buyers and sellers, with 3⅛c the best bid, that in a limited way, and 3 3-16c asked. Exporters were very quiet, as confronted with the enormous stocks in London, or about 80,000 casks, chiefly, of course, Australian, as against about 6,000 casks at this time last year, while the home demands were light. For country made small sales of prime at 3¼c, pkgs free; other lots in export order had 3¼c bid.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a slow demand, without sales, while the trading price was nominally 4¼c. For lard stearine a quiet market at 5⅝@5¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, and pressed for sale for foreign account, with local longs realizing, closing barely steady at 10@20 points decline. Havre was irregular at 1⅛@1⅜f decline, and Hamburg irregular at ⅛ pfennig advance to ¼ decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 14¼@14¾c for No. 7....Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—June, 500 bags at 12.50c; September, 250 bags at 11c, 1,000 bags at 10.85c; February, 500 bags at 10.10c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,750 bags at 12.90c, 500 bags at 12.85c; June, 1,750 bags at 12.50c, 750 bags at 12.45c; July, 250 bags at 12.05c, 2,750 bags at 12c, 750 bags at 11.95c, 750 bags at 12c; August, 2,750 bags at 11.50c; September, 250 bags at 10.95c, 250 bags at 11c, 750 bags at 10.95c, 500 bags at 10.90c; October, 750 bags at 10.60c, 1,250 bags at 10.65c, 500 bags at 10.60c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.35c, 2,000 bags at 10.30c; March, 500 bags at 10.15c; total, 19,750 bags; exchange, 120 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for August; May, 250 bags at 12.85c; June, 250 bags at 12.50c, sold together; total for day, 23,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 10.15@10.25c; February, 10.05@10.15c; March, 10.06@10.15c; May, 12.85@12.90c; June, 12.40@12.50c; July, 11.95@12c; August, 11.40@11.50c; September, 10.90@10.95c; October, 10.60@10.65c; November, 10.40@10.50c; December, 10.25@10.35c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and generally firmer, through local covering and scalping, closing steady at 2@6 points advance, with Liverpool 1½@3 points up....Spot was 1-16c higher and very dull....Sales, 55 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
May	8.10@8.11	8.11	8.09	1,600
June	8.09@8.10	8.10	8.08	2,700
July	8.11@8.12	8.12	8.10	4,200
August	8.14@8.15	8.16	8.13	24,900
September	7.48@7.49	7.51	7.48	9,100
October	7.35@7.36	7.36	7.32	9,500
November	7.25@7.26	7.26	7.22	11,200
December	7.25@7.26	7.27	7.22	22,800
January	7.28@7.29	7.29	7.25	6,900
February	7.31@7.32	7.33	7.31	3,000
March	7.34@7.36	....	....	.....
Total				95,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 3,488 bales, against 3,958 bales same day last year.

CO

NEWPORT TAX LIST READY

SUMMER RESIDENTS PAY ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE BILLS.

Advances in Real Estate Valuations More than Sufficient to Offset Losses on Personal Property Account—New-York Owners Hold Five-eighths of the Cottages—Boston and Other Cities Well Represented—Important Assessments.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20.—Newport's tax for the year has been assessed, and those intrusted with the work have made their report. The city's total valuation is $36,948,100, a net gain in a year of $368,500. It is estimated that nearly one-fourth of this property is in the form of Summer residences, about five-eighths of which are owned by New-Yorkers, who thus pay that proportion of the tax annually raised for the support of the city. Some Summer residents, who have heretofore been taxed for personal property in Newport, have removed it, and the valuation shows a loss in this respect, but the gain in real estate has more than made up for this falling off. The rate of taxation for the year is $10.50 on each $1,000.

The assessed valuation of Summer residences owned by New-York people is as follows, with alphabetical arrangement:

Eliza A. Arnold, wife of E. S. F. Arnold.	$32,400
Elizabeth K. Ashurst	30,300
Estate of William Astor, New-York	169,200
William Waldorf Astor	203,400
Heirs of John Auchincloss	22,100
Joanna R. Auchincloss	73,800
James D. R. Baldwin	46,400
Mary C. Baldwin	37,100
Samuel F. Barton	43,000
Emma E. Barrett	26,100
C. Francis Bates	73,800
Charles S. Bates	30,200
Christopher M. Bell	22,100
Mary, wife of Christopher M. Bell	129,600
Alva E. Belmont, wife of O. H. P. Belmont	666,500
Oliver H. P. Belmont	158,500
Perry Belmont	253,600
James Gordon Bennett	82,500
Edward J. Berwind	96,000
Mary Tucker Best	19,100
Elizabeth Blatchford	25,800
Sophia E. Blatchford	18,800
Atherton Blight	28,700
Josephine, wife of H. Mortimer Brooks	366,200
Harriet C., wife of James S. Brownson	15,200
Hattie Elizabeth Buchanan	47,500
Daisy, wife of William F. Burden	167,600
I. Townsend Burden	111,800
Mary, wife of Joseph R. Busk	61,900
Annie, wife of John R. Caswell	20,600
John R. Caswell	24,400
Winthrop Astor Chanler and others	96,300
Adele B. Wolfe Clapp	29,200
Annie W., wife of Clement Cleveland	29,100
Henry Lewis	111,100
Samuel Coleman	47,600
Alfred R. Conkling	30,600
Henry H. Cook	107,400
Emma C. Cortazzo	21,800
Caspar Crowninshield	15,000
Thomas F. Cushing	159,100
Francis and William B. Cutting, Jr	41,705
Amelia, wife of John H. Davis	33,700
Jefferson Davis	19,900
Frederic H. de Hautéville	78,600
Estate of Hugh T. Dickey	55,500
Sidney, wife of Elisha Dyer, Jr	31,600
Estate of William Edgar	93,800
Julia H. Eldridge	40,400
Estate of Caroline S. Ellis	98,200
George R. Fearing	91,400
Estate of Henry S. Fearing	25,000
Martha T., widow of Josiah M. Fiske	85,900
Catherine M., wife of William M. Franklin	20,800
Louisa, wife of Francis P. Freeman	35,100
Sarah Wadsworth, wife of Francis O. French	50,800
Sarah Knower French	25,500
Emily O. Gibbs	63,200
Theodore K. Gibbs	34,000
Estate of Anne M. Gibert	28,800
Thomas Mayo Gillat	20,000
John H. Glover	47,300
Ogden Goelet	508,500
Robert Goelet	167,300
Grace T., wife of Judge J. C. Gray	77,400
John N. A. Griswold	245,500
Gertrude V. C. Hamilton	29,200
Theodore A. Havemeyer	152,000
John M. Holbrook	57,500
Susan O. Hoffman	29,700
Mary A. C. Holmes	29,800
Robert S. Hone	29,000
Estate of Richard M. Hunt	15,400
Sarah E. Ingersoll	94,400
Alice R. Iselin	25,000
Augustus Jay	31,200
Caroline O. Jones	73,200
Catherine L. O'Connor Jones	42,500
Estate of George F. Jones	50,800
Mary R., wife of Walter L. Kane	43,900
Walter L. Kane	40,500
Estate of Robert L. Kennedy	23,000
Catherine, wife of James P. Kernochan	208,000
Estate of Eugene Kelstan	48,500
David H. King, Jr	74,600
Grace R. Gordon King	68,500
Wife of Le Roy King	35,100
Mary A. King	303,200
Mary Le Roy King	30,000
Pierrepont Lawrence	54,100
Estate of Henry Leyland	76,800
Elizabeth D. wife of Edward P. W. Lecha	24,600
Louis L. Lorillard	341,300
Margaret C. Lorillard	23,900
Henry G. Marquand	143,000
John J. Mason	36,900
Estate of Mary Matthews	53,600
Hetty Sigel, wife of Louis B. McCagg	22,500
Emma F. R. Merrill	16,400
Henry A. Middleton	467,500
N. Starr Miller	18,400
Ogden Mills	67,200
Edwin D. Morgan	169,200
J. Pierrepont Morgan	16,700
Katherine, wife of Edward M. Neill	23,400
Mary A. R. O'Brien	78,000
Theresa A., wife of Hermann Oelrichs, and Virginia Fair	63,000
Estate of Mary O. Ogden	20,400
William A. Osgood	58,600
Estate of Frederick Pearson	68,500
Heirs of Royal Phelps	21,400
James V. Parker	34,200
John A. Pinard	50,300
Harriet N. Sandford	19,000
Lucrie F. Post	38,000
Henry C. Potter	16,000
Julia B. Potter	22,300
Mary M. Potter	15,900
Estate of John Van D. Reed	37,800
George L. Rives	36,500
Julia Robert	83,600
William Schaefer	40,500
George S. Scott	59,300
Frederick and Amy R. Sheldon	69,400
Lorillard Spencer	75,000
Estate of Marietta R. Stevens	70,300
Estate of Edmund Stevens	66,200
Lispenard Stewart	33,100
James Stillman	86,000
Mary A. Stockton	16,500
Anna Sutro	25,800
Mary R., widow of Joseph F. Stone	21,500
Rutherford Stuyvesant	9,400
James A. Swan	28,400
Estate of Hannah W. Swift	22,100
Charlotte T., wife of Henry A. C. Taylor	81,200
Henry A. C. Taylor	25,400
Estate of William W. Thorn and wife	100,100
Isabelle B. Tiffany	34,600
William O. Tompkins	59,900
Estate of William R. Travers	97,100
James J. Van Alen	269,700
Cornelius Vanderbilt	983,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	361,100
Estate of George Henry Warren	47,200
William S. Wells	30,400
Sarah T. Wetmore	22,500
Edith Newbold Wharton	79,900
Estate of Charles Wheeler	40,100
Margaret Stuyvesant White	40,200
Frances S. Whitehouse	41,500
Estate of Sarah S. Whiting	66,400
Richard T. Wilson	54,900
Egerton L. Winthrop	28,000
Martha M., wife of John J. Wykoff	83,700
Sarah T. Zabriskie	109,600

Among the Bostonians who have Summer residences here, for which they pay large taxes, are the following, with the amounts of the valuation of their property:

Alexander Agassiz	$70,000
Mary W. and Andrew B. Almon	25,500
Elliot T., son of A. Prescott Baker	163,700
Heirs of Richard Baker	116,800
Heirs of Mary A. D. Bruen	76,600
Arthur Astor Carey	71,100
Carrofella O. Chickering	45,900
Heirs of Josiah H. Cooke	16,100
Edward L. Cunningham	23,700
Robert M. Cushing	168,000
Arthur B. Emmons	39,100
Charles Fairchild	18,100
John L. Ford	28,500
Heirs of Elizabeth C. Hayden	22,200
Louisa Hunnewell	44,500
Heirs of Charles F. Lyman	16,000
Florence Lyman	60,000
Ellen F. Mason	142,100
Gordon McKay	50,000
George H. Norman	198,300
George F. Parkman	38,200
Henry A. Rice	34,600
Heirs of William B. Rogers	22,600
Nathaniel Thayer, Jr.	34,600
George W. Wales	23,200
Heirs of William F. Weld	40,000
William G. Weld, deceased	198,500

The Philadelphia villa owners and the value of their estates are as follows:

Alice Troth Drexel	$121,600
Eliza H., wife of William S. Greene	29,900
Ida P. Johnson	19,300
John Thompson Spencer	45,100
Seth B. Stitt	37,900
Helen Beach Tyler	23,900
Edward S. Willing	39,500
Hugh L. Willoughby	29,300

Taxpayers of Baltimore are:

Mary C. Acosta	$23,600
Caroline Le Roy Bonaparte	15,400
G. M. and Celeste M. W. Hutton	97,400
Ross R. Winans	71,600

Residents of Providence paying large taxes here are:

William Binney	$35,600
Harold Brown	80,200
Heirs of John Carter Brown	822,000
J. N. and Harold Brown	29,400
Sophia A. Brown	82,100
Elizabeth A. Gammell	920,400
Rosa Grosvenor	42,600
William Grosvenor	65,000
Heirs of Isaac Hartshorn	55,600
Catherine Knight	16,900
Charles Warren Lippitt	26,800

Residents of Brooklyn taxed for Newport villas are:

Josiah O. Low, deceased	$23,800
Seth Low	80,900

Chicago villa owners are:

Charles Norman Fay	$29,500
Rose D. Phinney, deceased	49,900
Samuel R. Shipley	58,400

Among the others paying goodly sums into Newport Treasury for the privilege of owning Summer residences here are:

Hettie Hart Beach of Hartford	$45,000
Mary B., wife of Arnold Hague of Washington	43,900
William D. King of Sandwich, Mass	17,600

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales of City Property Through Private Trading and at Auction.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold to Henry Corn, at $115,000, the property at 25 Waverley Place, 33 by 100, with old building.

Messrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger & Co. announce that they have sold, with Messrs. H. R. Drew & Co., No. 21 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone and brick dwelling, on lot 23.9 by 98.9, for William B. McVickar, to Charles E. Johnson, for $60,000.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine to S. Strano No. 342 West Eleventh Street, 36 feet by 70 feet, for $23,000. The property recently changed hands at auction.

Mr. A. B. Kight, the architect and builder, has sold the last of his group of dwellings on Riverside Drive to Mrs. Pelgram for $55,000. The property is No. 91 Riverside Drive and is a five-story brownstone American basement dwelling, 20 by 68 by 100 feet.

Messrs. Leith & Glenn have sold to Philip Hand one of the new row of four-story American basement private dwellings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, for $18,500.

Plans were filed yesterday by the Corporation of St. Bartholomew's Church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick mission house at Nos. 211 and 213 East Forty-second Street. It will cost $100,000.

At the Trinity Building real estate salesrooms yesterday Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold under foreclosure Nos. 359 and 361 Boulevard, two five-story flats, each 20.2½ by 93.11, to Charles G. Dobbs for $49,600. Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. sold the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, five-story flats, plot 50 by 100.11, to the plaintiffs, Abraham Cohen and others, for $80,600. Mr. William Kennelly sold No. 220 East Seventy-eighth Street, three-story dwelling, lot 13.4 by 102.2, to the plaintiff, Rachel Korn, for $5,725.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, by order of the executors, a farm at Oyster Bay, Long Island, to R. F. Horsey for $8,200.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise stated:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward Hassett, referee, 76 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-st ry brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, the "Striker" property of eighty-six lots, beginning on the west side of Eleventh Avenue 96.10½ feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, extending down the avenue 257.10½ feet to the middle of Hopper's Lane, thence to Twelfth Avenue, to Fifty-fourth Street, and to the place of beginning, to be sold separately. Due on judgment, $239,160.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, First Avenue, William's Bridge, north side, 439.8 feet east of White Plains Road, 28. by 86.6 by 28.4 by 92. Due on judgment, $1,230.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 167 East Broadway, south side, 52.3 feet east of Rutgers Street, 23½ by 100, five-story and basement brick and brownstone flat.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, four actions, John H. Rogan, referee, 71, 73, 75, and 77 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, the first being 173 feet east of Columbus Avenue, the three first being each 27 by 100.11 and the fourth 19 by 100.11, four five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgments, on each of the first three about $2,000; prior incumbrances, about $26,360 each; on 77, $1,815; prior incumbrances, about $19,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., assignee's sale, as follows: 838 and 840 Greenwich Street, between Horatio and Gansevoort Streets, 44 by 96.7 by 24.2 by jog 6.6 by 19.10 by 90.2, four-story brick boarding stable; also, 224 and 226 East Twenty-fourth Street, south side, between Third and Second Avenues, 48.9 3-5 by 98.9, four-story brick stable.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, executor's sale, 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 22.6 by 45 by 64, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday as follows:

No. 275 Water Street, for a seven-story brick store and office building, by John Pettit of 93 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Villa Avenue, west side, 309.11 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Andrew J. Connell of 537 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 282 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Gustave A. Raszewski of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Central Park West, west side, 23.11 feet south of One Hundredth Street, for a five-story brick flat, by James O'Toole of 348 East Eighty-fourth Siret, owner; cost, $25,000.

Nacgle Avenue, north side, 230 feet east of Elwood Street, for a one-story frame greenhouse, by Rudolph Emmerich of 191 Worth Street, owner; cost, $900.

No. 149 Spring Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by Alois Gutwillig of 146 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-fourth Street and Central Park West, southwest corner, for a five and a seven-story brick flats, by Edward Kilpatrick of 1,793 West Sixty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $90,000.

Lafayette Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, northwest corner, for a three-story dwelling and two-story stable, brick, by Joseph M. Ledwith of 309 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; cost, $15,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, by Jane McCloskey of 2308 Eighth Avenue, owner; cost, $5,000.

Unionport Road, east side, 175 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Christopher Fabel, owner; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street, for a nine-story brick store, by Jeremiah C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $160,000.

No. 75 Catharine Street, by Clarence R. Couger of 19 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $2,800; alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $4,000.

No. 162 East Broadway, by Basha Fleitenstein of 101 Delancey Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and attic brick hotel and lodge room; cost, $300.

Cromwell Avenue, west side, 169 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Clifford L. Miller of 80 West Eighty-ninth Street, lessee, alterations to a one-story frame storage shed; cost, $250.

No. 1,632 Madison Avenue, by Francis E. Johnson of 13 East Sixty-second Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick flat and store; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 438 and 440 East Seventy-second Street, by Louise Fink of 417 East Seventy-second Street, owner, alterations to a three-story dwelling and a stable of brick; cost, $7,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 559 feet east of White Plains Road, by Pauline Daiber of William's Bridge, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $4,500.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 1,000 feet east of Bronx River, by O. Rehl of England, owner, Charles Sulzer, lessee, alterations to a one-story dancing pavilion; cost, $500.

No. 224 West Sixty-eighth Street, by James Butler of 110 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick shop and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Main Street, west side, 100 feet north of Cross Street, City Island, by Henry Zelner Brewing Company, alterations to a two-story brick hotel; cost, $1,200.

No. 415 Fifth Avenue, by estate of Annie S. Flint of 135 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 20.

72D ST and Columbus Av, n e corner, 50x102.2; Theodore A. Havemeyer and wife to Kalman Haas $1

WEST END AV and 83d St, n w corner, 20x70; William J. Nicklas to Edward H. Ryan.

62D ST, 225 West; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Ganther.

5TH AV, 488 and 485; Frank H. Mackintosh and wife to Meyer Kahn.

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 130x100.11; Pauline Keller to Francis J. Schnugg.

118TH ST, 58 East; Henrietta Zoller to Henry M. Ribech and others.

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x100.11; Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, &c., to William H. Hall, Jr.

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred N. Beadleston, as executor of Ebenezer Beadleston, to same.

132D ST, 53 East; James Brotherton and wife to Ella Conover.

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph D. Conover and wife to James Brotherton.

MADISON AV, 1,483; Alexander Cameron and wife to Theobald J. Dengler and others.

110TH ST, 249 East; Amelia Barnett to William Johnston.

115TH ST, 101 East; Lydia A. Bliss to Samuel Josephs.

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Sarah J. Pirsson to Isaac McKim Bowly.

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac McKim Bowly and wife to Sarah J. Pirsson.

115TH ST, 101 East; Samuel Josephs and wife to Lydia A. Bliss.

128TH ST, 67 East; Charles R. Sullivan to Clara M. Sullivan.

8TH AV, e s, 24.7 ft s of 112th St, 25.7 x100; Marie Trerek to Henry Lohden.

SAME PROPERTY; Katie Lohden to Marie Trerek.

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Abram King and wife to John W. Ritchie.

132TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 12½x100.11; Henry H. Chase and wife to Charles Buek.

97TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 44.6x100.11; Charles Buek and wife to Henry H. Chase.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 118.4x e 69.3x n 100.11, to street, x 131.2; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene Clifford Potter.

SAME PROPERTY; Henry I. Beers and wife to William F. Cronin.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 712.7 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 4.8x100.2; Jennie A. Marvin to Alice Anderson.

MONROE ST, 56; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Harry Fischel.

WILLIAM ST, 62; Alexander J. Bruen and others to the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

BEEKMAN ST, 46; Adaline Travers to William J. Van Pelt.

MULBERRY ST, 219; George J. Losea, as executor, to John Sbarboro.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 213; Frederick A. Shields to Charles S. Murphy.

12TH ST, n s, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 28x103.3; Anna M. Franck to Harris Levy.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 99; Richard S. Emmet, Jr., referee, to Herman Joseph.

CHRYSTIE ST, 188; James P. Kernochan and others, trustees, to Mary L. Barley.

MULBERRY ST, 221; James A. Monaghan to John Sbarboro.

MADISON ST, 74; Mary E. Samler and others to Frances G. Pardee.

5TH AV, e s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 23x90; Caroline D. Seward and another to W. K. Everdell.

5TH AV, 141; James De W. Cutting to William K. Everdell.

5TH AV, 141 and 143; William K. Everdell and wife to Mary Cornelia Cutting.

28TH ST, 37 West; George Ranger to Jefferson M. Levy.

23D ST, 404 West; Harry Wallerstein and others to Stephen Phillbin.

67TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Jane Lindsay to Joseph E. Weed.

71ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 153.9x200.11x irr x200.10; Frank L. Smith and wife to New-York Investment and Improvement Company.

461H ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Carolyn P. Marie to Antoinette L. Edwards.

5TH AV, 483 and 485; Robert Graves and others to Frank H. Mackintosh.

82D ST, 108 East; Fanny Keary to Michael Colman.

67TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; Joseph E. Weed to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 49.10x80.4x60.10x68.8; Anna C. Doyle to William W. Strouse.

11TH AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 57th St, 20x80; John G. R. Lilliendahl and wife to Louise Stockbridge.

156TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 80x94.74; Julius Herrmann; Julius Herrmann to Aaron Simon.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x120; Edward S. Higgins to Mary E. Higgins.

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Higgins and wife to Edward S. Higgins.

VYSE AV, e s, 214.7 ft n of Home St, 24.11x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Ida McMenomy.

MORRIS AV, e s, 225 ft n of 182d St, 25x130; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Charles J. Wichmann.

SHERIDAN AV, s s, part of lot 775 and 776, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Winslow E. Buzby.

LOTS 6, 7, and 8, Block 16, map of Pelham Park; Frederick Vickery and wife to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

RANDALL AV, s s, 25 ft e of Bell Av, 27x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Sigurd Neilson.

Recorded Leases.

PISKO, Emanuel, to Emanuel Forster; 126 2d Av, 3 years $600

ZIEGER, George, to John Davis; 165 East 121st St, 2 years 540

STEERS, Edward P., and William Cohen, trustees, &c., to Robert Valentine; e s of Lenox Av, from 113th to 114th St, Balmoral Apartment House and adjoining lots, 21 years 20,000

HAMMANN, Valentine, to Charles A. Osmun; 12 7th Av, 5 years 1,500

BARNES, Henry B., receiver, to the Lunkenheimer Company; store floor, 51 John St, 2 years 1,600

MILLIKEN, Seth, to Robert Valentine; s e corner of 8th Av and 126th St, 50x100, (Hotel Minot,) 10 years 5,000

LAMB, Hugh, to Frederick Lindinger; s w corner of Nassau and Liberty Sts, corner basement, &c., 9 10-12 years 4,500

LEROY, Edward A., executor, &c., to American Shot and Lead Company; 261 and 263 Water St, 5 years 3,600

SCHEFF, Margaretha, to John Groh; store, &c., 1,000 s corner of Columbus Av and 63d St, 3 years 450

GOLDBERG, Henry L., to Samuel Schaie; 210 East 79th St, 3 years 1,050

HAYES, Frank J., to Anna Meyer; 134 West 27th St, 2 12 years 1,140

BOEHM, Isaac, to Patrick Kerr; store floor, &c., 184 7th Av, 5 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Alice, to Eliza N. Hall; e s of Arthur Av, 712.7 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years $2,000

ALEXANDER, Annie N., to Broadway Savings Institution; 920 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 9,000

BLISS, Lydia A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101 East 114th St, 5 years 14,000

BROWN, Elia, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 79th St, 114.2 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 10,000

EJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Jane Thompson; n e corner of Jefferson and proposed Clinton Av, 1 year 3,000

BERTZ, Mary, and wife to F. Siemering and Caroline Siemering; s s of 24 St, 122 ft e of Avenue B, lease, 3 years 400

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Levi H. Mace; s s of Shiel St, two-thirds of Lots 775 and 776, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 2,000

COHEN, Michael, and wife to Sarah Dinkelman and another; 156 Broome St, 2 years 2,000

CORN, Henry, and wife to William K. Everdell; e s of 5th Av, 46 ft s of 21st St, 1 year 90,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year 117,500

DUNNIGAN, James, and wife to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Simpson St, 123 ft s of Home St, installments 3,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to Edward Addicks and another, receivers; n e corner of Convent Av and 148th St, notes, &c. 3,188

EVERDELL, William K., and wife to Clarence A. Seward; 143 5th Av, 2 years 65,000

EGAN, Stephen J., and wife to Henry M. Baird, Jr.; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 136th St, 4 months 23,000

SAME to Payson Merrill; s w corner of St. Ann's Av, and 137th St, 5 months.. 50,000

SAME to Anna N. Rogers; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 136th St, 5 months.. 27,000

FLURI, George V., and Frank T., executors, to Gustav Braaz; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 169th St, 3 months 2,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 56 Monroe St, 1 year 9,000

GRACE, Sylvia A., and Thomas E., to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e of Jennings St, 69.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, installments 3,000

GOLDMAN, Philipina, and Robert W., to Helen B. Gardner; s s of Grand Av, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, installments. 12,750

GROSSMANN, Samuel, and wife to John A. Brown, Jr.; 713 5th St, 3 years 25,000

SAME to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt; same property, 2 years 2,000

HALL, William H., Jr., to Alfred N. Beadleston and Lemuel Skidmore, trustees; n s of 115th St, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 19,000

SAME to same; n s of 115th St, 250 ft e Lenox Av, 1 year 20,000

KLENKER, Sophie, and others to Katherine Ellias; s s of 7th St, 98 East, 1 year. 10,000

LYMAN, William, and wife to John Orr; n s of 116th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 5,000

LEVY, Harris, to Samuel B. Sextoi; n s of 12th St, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 5,000

LYON, Anna E., to Elizabeth Hellman; Lots 1 to 8, Block B, and Lots 5 to 10, Lot G, map of Dore Lyons property, Westchester, (four mortgages) 1,500

McMENOMY, Ida, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Vyse Av, 214.7 ft n of Home St, installments. 600

MACKINTOSH, Frank H., to Robert Graves and Lena B. Strong; 483 and 485 5th Av, 1 year 75,000

MAYER, William, to United States Trust Company of New-York; 138 Water St, 3 years 20,000

MURPHY, Charles S., and wife to William F. Vance, trustee; e s of Waverley Place, 32.8 ft s of Perry St, 213, demand 6,500

MOYNIHAN, Della, to John and Matthias Haffen; w s of Fort Schuyler Road; Lot 5, map of Seton homestead, 1 year 500

O'NEILL, Hugh, and wife to David Leavitt; s w corner of 1st Av and 96th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 20,000

SAME to same; w s of 1st Av, 125.8 ft s of 96th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 20,000

SAME to Judson S. Todd; n w corner of 1st Av and 95th St, 1 year, (two mortgages,) 1 year 54,000

SAME to Thomas Lyons; s w corner of 1st Av and 96th St, 1 year 19,500

SAME to Congress Brewing Company; same property, demand 11,000

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, Lenox Av, 110th and 111th Sts, 1 year 270,000

PENDLETON, Ella B. and Philip N., to George F. Martens; 54 and 56 Duane St, share, 1 year 4,000

PHILBIN, Stephen, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s, of 23d St, 55 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 20,000

QUINN, Lucy A., to Josephine Zeman; e s of Oliver St, 55 ft n of South St, 2 years 8,000

SAME to Solomon Zeman; same property, notes 1,000

RIBETH, Henry M., and others to Henry Zoeller; 58 East 118th St, 2 years 1,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, and Morris Jacobson, and wives to Morris Goldstein; 48 Pike St, 10 months 10,000

SCOTT, Libbie M. R., to Albert Tift; s s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Pauline Keller; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 24,500

STOCKBRIDGE, Louise, to John G. L. Lilliendahl; w s of 11th Av, 35.10 ft n of 187th St, 2 years 1,500

SBARBORO, Augustus, to Henry De F. Weeks; 48 and 50 James St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 10,000

SAME to Laura A. Delano; 221 Mulberry St, 5 years 6,000

SAME to the executors of Hiram V. Losea; Lot 219 Mulberry St, 5 years 6,000

SAKARIASEN, Dedrik, and Andrew Larsen to J. McEvers Birckhead; e s of West End Av, 25.2 ft s of 95th St, 3 years 35,000

VON GANTHER, Theodore, and wife to Kate Warner; 225 West 62d St, 5 years. 15,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Francis M. Hencks; n s of 97th St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, demand 25,000

SAME to Alfred M. Hoyt; s s of 91st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 46,000

AHEARN, Michael J., and Thomas H. Bentley to Owen McManus; 20 South St, 5 years 6,000

COHEN, Pauline and Samuel, to Charles Gelles; w s of Jefferson St, 75 ft n of Monroe St, installments 5,000

JOSEPH, Herman, to John J. Jones and another, executors of David Jones; s s of 8th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.... 25,000

MEEKS, Robert T., to Sophie V. Minassian; w s of Terrace View Av, 836.2 ft s of King's Bridge Av, n s, 57.3 ft e of Wicker Place, and s s of Jansen Av, 50 ft e of Wicker Place, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ROE, Anna P., to F. Middlebrook $1

COHEN, Samuel, and Louis Aaron to James Biiger 1

EATON, Daniel C., executor, &c., of Harriet E. Eaton, to Laura A. Delano 7,750

FELLMAN, Anna, to Francis M. Jencks.. 27,500

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to Max Weil 2,070

GRAVES, Robert, to Lena B. Strong 37,500

JENCKS, Francis M., to William N. Crane, guardian of William M. Crane 1

SAME to Francis P. Furnald 1

KELSEY, Clarence H., executor of T. E. Rochfort, to Catharine A. Rochfort 1

KOHLA, Henry, to Anna M. Dunn 2,030

LEE, Katherine M., to Anna P. Churchill 9,024

MIDDLEBROOK, F. J., to Sarah E. Woodbury 7,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Pauline Keller; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Mary B. Hart 12,000

SAME to executors of Max Weil 15,000

STRUSE, William W., to Annie E. Brown 1

Lis Pendens.

POTTER'S PLACE, s s, 391.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 75x32; Rosa Kolotkin against Max Kleinberg and others, (action to set aside deed.)

85TH ST, 77 East, and leasehold of 3d Av, n w s, 129.6 ft n e of 12th St, 26x100; William Hackett against Mary A. Hackett and another, (action to set aside deed.)

AVENUE B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 20x68; Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c., against Robert B. Merritt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

149TH ST, n s, 108.7 ft w of Mott Av, 17.8x 103.1x17.8x102.11; Thomas S. Moore and another, executors, &c., against Jane Van Cleve and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

9TH ST, s s, part of ½ of Lot 201, map of Unionport, 50x216; Henry J. Salzmann and another against Hannah M. Hurlburt and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

14TH ST, 230 East; Solomon Jacobs against Philip Schaefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

6TH AV, 681; the Colwell Lead Company against Leander S. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

81ST ST, s s, 160 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Louise D. Mears against Adolph Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

110TH ST, s s, 387.7 ft w of Avenue A, 18.7x 100; Sophie L. Welsgerber against Ida C. Himmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HOFFMAN ST, n w s, south ½ of Lot 109, map of property in Fordham, by Andrew Findlay, 25x100; William H. Sage against James J. Bray and others, (action to set aside deed.)

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,435; George Stewart against